NATIONAL MUNICIPAL REVIEW

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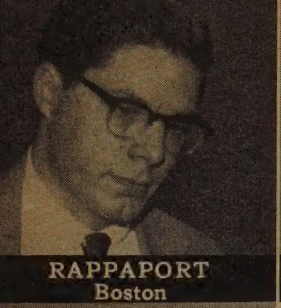

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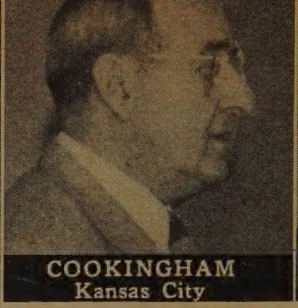

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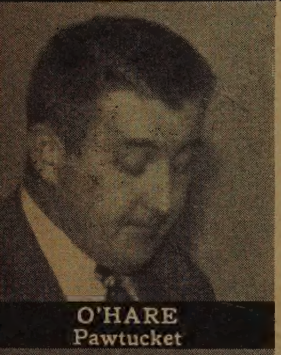

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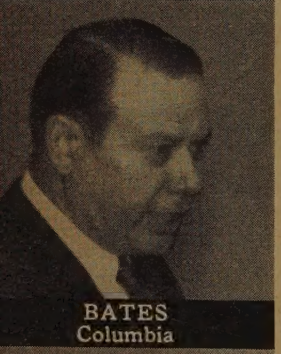

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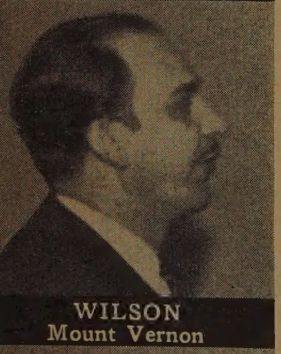


WILSON
Mount Vernon

BUTCHER

Photographs show spokesmen for winning cities addressing jury at the League's National Conference on Government at Cincinnati.

The All-American Communities

ASHEVILLE and BUNCOMBE COUNTY, N. C. United Negro, white, city, rural voters on unprecedented school bond issue and consolidation program.

ATLANTA. Revamped metropolitan area by tripling city's area and eliminating duplicating county services. Spokesman: J. Forsythe Gordy, Chamber of Commerce.

BOSTON. Knocked out Curley and elected good mayor and council under youthful leadership of New Boston Committee. Spokesman: Jerome Rappaport, New Boston Committee.

COLUMBIA, S. C. Replaced rickety commission government, wiped out deficit, started long range planning, improved race relations. Spokesman: Councilman Lester L. Bates.

DAYTON. Voters imposed local income tax on themselves to restore services crippled by constitutional tax limit. Spokesman: City Manager Russell McClure.

KALAMAZOO. Adopted pay-as-you-go school building program in face of previous defeat of bond issue. Spokesman: Former Mayor Henry Ford, Jr.

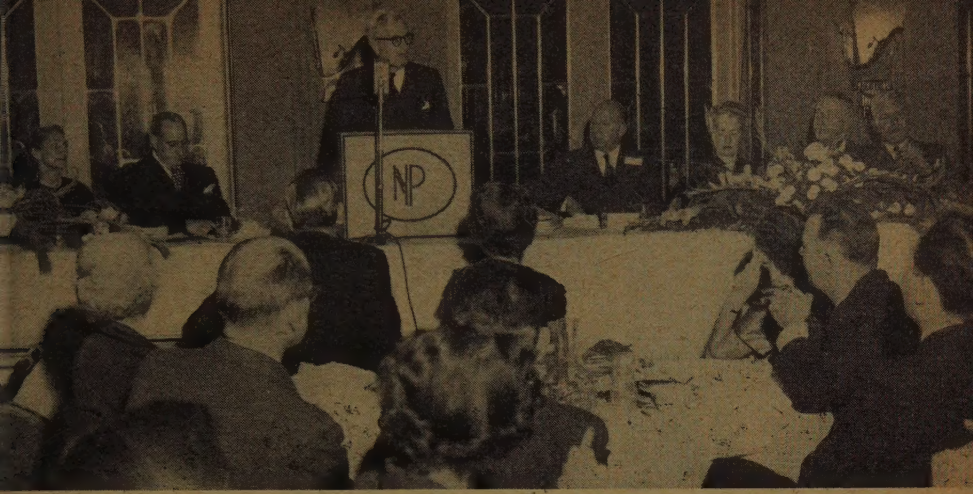
KANSAS CITY, MO. Defeated resurgent Pendergast machine and staged spectacular comeback after flood. Spokesman: City Manager L. P. Cookingham.

MOUNT VERNON, ILL. Led way for other Illinois cities by first adoption, five to one, of new council-manager act. Spokesman: Rev. Bayne Wilson, First Methodist Church.

PAWTUCKET. Repudiated vicious misrule by six to one vote for home rule and 20 per cent petition for charter commission. Spokesman: Robert J. O'Hare, Citizens League.

PHILADELPHIA. Staged model campaign for new charter, defeated old machine, voted to abolish useless county offices. Spokesman: Harry K. Butcher, Committee of Seventy.

SAN ANTONIO. In five major actions defeated entrenched machine, secured modern charter, elected nine "Citizens Candidates" to council. Spokesman: Alex R. Thomas, Citizens Committee for Council-Manager Government.



rles Edison, speaking at the annual dinner of the National Conference on Government, ati, November 27. At head table, left to right, are: Richard S. Childs, National Municipal Mrs. Fred Lazarus, Jr., chairman, Cincinnati Conference Committee; L. P. Cookingham, city r of Kansas City, Missouri; John Nuveen, John Nuveen & Company, Chicago; Mrs. Siegel W. rand Rapids; Cecil Morgan, Esso Standard Oil Company, Baton Rouge; Mayor Albert D. Cash, ati.

LOW: General view of dinner, Murray Seasongood, former mayor of Cincinnati, and former t, National Municipal League, presiding.

Charles P. Taft, who may be the next governor of Ohio, presiding at the closing luncheon. Jam
Kerney, Jr., editor, Trenton (N.J.) "Times", not in picture, spoke on "The Price and Value of a N
Constitution."

BELOW, opening luncheon of the Conference, Mayor Albert D. Cash, Cincinnati, presiding. Hen
Bruère, president of the NML, gave the keynote address, "Goals for the Modern City."

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Editorial Comment

Why They Liked Cincinnati

JUDGED by any standard the National Conference on Government at Cincinnati was one of the best. So say many veteran Conference goers, as well as impressive statistics on attendance and participation in the Conference sessions.

Why was it? There are three principal reasons: The time, the place and the people—above all, the people.

The out-of-town, or national, attendance was better than at any previous Conference. This was true not only in absolute numbers but, as the notes in the pictorial story of the Conference in this REVIEW indicate, in terms of the cross-section of civically effective people who were there. Primarily, the Conference was a huge success because the people who attended found a lot of others with whom to engage in stimulating and helpful exchange of information and experience.

But many people like that don't come together at one time and place by sheer accident. Folks obviously like to go to Cincinnati. It's a good city and its quarter century demonstration of good local government sparked, as the Cincinnati *Enquirer* put it, by "the participation of many thousands of people—plain citizens—in the governmental process" naturally attracts citizens from other cities "whose vocation or avocation is building honest and effective government at the city and state level," to borrow the Cincinnati *Post's* description of those who attend a League Conference.

It is not surprising, therefore, tha the exceptional national attendanc at the Conference was matched b the exceptional quality and quantit of Cincinnatians who attended. Th Chamber of Commerce, the Junio Chamber of Commerce, the Leagu of Women Voters and the Advertisers Club each joined in sponsoring a luncheon or dinner and in seeing t it that it was crowded to capacity. Even more indicative of the genuineness of civic interest was the way i which local people divided themselves up among the five group sessions each morning and the two sessions each afternoon. They seemed determined to absorb and retain fo the good of the community everything the visiting firemen might hav to offer.

Not the least of the reasons for th glow that out-of-town visitors too away with them was the sincerity and warmth of the hospitality offered formally and informally, by th local sponsoring committee under th chairmanship of Mrs. Fred Lazarus Jr., and by every other organizatio and individual with whom Conference members came in contact. Everyone who arrived in Cincinnati i time to attend the tea at the Taf Museum the Sunday before the Conference felt at home from that tim on.

Incidentally, there were at leas a hundred people taking part in preliminary Sunday sessions of a char ter clinic, the National Associatio of Civic Secretaries and the civi education panel conducted in co

ation with the Samuel Ach Citi-hip Fund. And a good many ed after the closing luncheon to nd the post-conference session, cing Constitutional Revision," of Citizens Committee on the Ohio stitution.

f course, the program had some-g to do with the success of the ference; but that, as well as the ious eagerness of everyone who d do so to accept the invitation speak or simply to attend, is a ction of the time through which are living. One of the most hope-yet too little noticed, indications the promise of the American re is yet more glorious than its is the continuously increasing po of the postwar grass-roots c revival which it is the special ilege of the National Municipal gue to chronicle and to serve.

he program, as always, was built nd the civic problems that cur-t demands for League service w are of most concern to the ctioning citizen. If the 1951 pro-n as a whole seemed to have e bite than some others, it was , in part at least, to the increased ency that citizens today feel about ir business. The fact that the l defense session, featuring dis-sion by a particularly knowing l experienced panel, attracted ut the poorest citizen attendance under the circumstances, a com-ntary that should not go unnoticed by policy makers and others primarily responsible for this phase of the nation's program for meeting the threat from without.

Similarly, the attendance at the session on crime and politics attracted fewer people than the concurrent hearings before the jury to select the "All-American Cities of 1951." Making allowances for the drama in the latter, it seemed clear that people were more interested in learning exactly how citizens in some cities had won battles against the basic governmental and political evils which have generated politico-criminal alliances than in what they thought might be another general deploring of an admittedly bad business. In like manner, the excellent attendance at sessions on strengthening state government, leadership in city government, sprawling cities (the metropolitan area problem), how city managers meet urgent problems and the like showed the appetite of today's citizen for specific information on how to deal with basic weaknesses in our system.

The National Conference on Government brought to Cincinnati a great number of hard-headed citizens, seasoned in the civic battles of the day. They displayed no illusions of an immediate millenium. They showed the clear knowledge that the life of freedom is a constant struggle, but there were no defeatists or long-range pessimists among them.

Tomorrow's Citizens

Reed challenges young men and women to be political and provide better example of citizenship than their elders.

By THOMAS H. REED*

THE CITIZEN of today about as often as not fails to vote even in national elections, while in state and local elections only minor fractions of the voters drag themselves reluctantly to the polls. The disease from which our citizenship suffers goes much deeper, however, than casual neglect of its duties. It cannot be cured merely by getting more people to vote. Failure to vote is a mere symptom of a fundamental moral apathy towards public affairs.

It has been demonstrated frequently that people will vote when stirred by anger and indignation. The citizen of today is all too rarely stirred by anything relating to public affairs. This is due in part to the baffling complexity of the problems confronting our governments at all levels. But it is also due, in no small degree, to the failure of our indignation to catch fire from obvious instances of incompetence and corruption in government.

There is ample evidence of it. Mink coats and free suites in plush Miami hotels, connivance with gamblers to break the law, tax collectors who collect blackmail for themselves instead of taxes for the government, petty trafficking in jobs on the local level, stubborn refusal to heed the recommendations of big and little Hoover commissions for retrenchment in civilian expenditure while war expenditures climb to the moon, have been all over the front pages and are constant subjects of cynical conversation at dinner tables and in barber shops.

These evils can be charged to no one party and at no one level of government. They pervade the whole governmental structure. They are the stock material of television jokesters and stage comedians. They are for the great bulk of us just something like a bad spell of weather, to be endured, with a wry smile perhaps, but endured without action.

In short, we are almost incomprehensibly stupid. I heard Walter Lippmann once say at a National Municipal League meeting a quarter of a century ago that there was a great difference between the interests of the people and the things the people are interested in. We are, as a people, much more interested in sports than in politics. Our city may be strangling in the fumes of its own industry or paralyzed by traffic congestion, but it is the picture of Joe Louis limp on the canvas at Madison Square Garden or Joe DiMaggio making his last stand in big league baseball which arouses our sympathy, rather than the real

*Dr. Reed, noted municipal consultant, is a former city manager and professor of government. For the past year he has forsworn his familiar charter drafting and diagnosing of "sick" governments to make, with Mrs. Reed, a nation-wide study of what the universities and colleges are doing in education for citizenship. This article is Dr. Reed's address before the National Conference on Government, Cincinnati, November 27, 1951.

s of a whole urban population. can even forget the slaughter of sengers by an ill-managed sub- an railway while we gloat over antics of movie stars or the per- mances of hired gladiators on the ege football gridiron. We quick- urn from the news of important nts to the mass of trivialities ut inconsequential people with ch our papers and magazines are tly filled.

s citizens of a self-governing re- lic we are missing the boat by mile. Perhaps the most incon- ous aspect of the situation is that so often, as a people, have to be ded or cajoled into voting right. give so little real thought to problems of government that we be aroused from our usual thy only by some catch phrase symbol or the person of a glitter- leader. Unfortunately catch ases and symbols are tools as dy to hand of charlatans and nagogues as of pure patriots. The st recent example is the potency the word "communism." We have perly enough learned to detest nmunism as a scheme of govern- nt and way of life. The result, wever, is that not only are we all ainst Stalin and his works but we ve placed in the hands of irre- nsible politicians a deadly weapon th which to assassinate their op- nents, victory being to him who es the charge first and loudest.

There are, of course, many good ople who love their country and plan of government and who ab- r graft, corruption and official in- mpetence. They could do some- ng about these things, in spite of the apathetic millions, if they would become active in politics. This means something more than voting for the least of the two evils the party nominating machinery has set up for us. It means participating in the grass-roots business of politics—taking a part in party organizations, in caucuses and primaries, getting good candidates to run and supporting them. Some do just those things but the great majority of our people who live in good homes in good neighborhoods and have had the advantages of good education do not. It is not fashionable to go into politics. Politics is regarded as a dirty business which besmirches whoever enters it. Politics is left mainly to the kind of people who have been running it for generations. It will be so in 1952. What about 1962 and 1972?

The Citizens of Tomorrow

What about the rising generation —the citizens of tomorrow? What will their attitude be toward the duties of citizenship? It must be admitted that they are undergoing a great deal of miseducation. Example is much more influential than precept and the example of the present generation of citizens is largely bad. As a matter of fact, the apathy and cynicism of the parents have largely infected the minds of the children.

There is a strong current of belief among American college men and women that politics is something in which improvement is impossible and connection with which means contamination. Big corporations, banks and other employers often urge and in some cases require

their employees to stay out of politics. Parents shake their heads over son or daughter mixing in politics. Wives begrudge the time husbands devote to it. Some professors, to enliven their lectures, talk about the deeds of machines and bosses in a way to dampen the ardor of those who might think of entering politics. In fact, unless something drastic is done, tomorrow's citizens will be worse if anything than today's citizens, for there is a steadily corrupting effect in the neglect of civic duty.

Encouraging Citizen Activity

There are, however, some signs of hope. There are cases in which the idealism of youth fails to surrender to the cynicism of the "wise guys." There are cases in which the influence of college teachers, in fact of whole institutions, is employed to encourage young people to enter the field of politics, not for profit or office but as a service to their country.

A Citizenship Clearing House has been established at the New York University Law School and with the aid of a grant from the Maurice and Laura Falk Foundation is studying, under the direction of Mrs. Reed and myself, the best methods by which colleges and universities may encourage such participation in politics. We have spent nearly a year now on this work and, while it is too early to report our findings, we can refer to some of the good omens we have seen.

At Ohio Wesleyan in Delaware, Ohio, you will find one of the grand old men of political science, Ben Arneson, who for more than 30 years has been cultivating an interest in politics among his students. Himself a Democrat, he has been as concerned with Republicans taking part in their party's affairs as he is in the activities of his Democratic students. One of his Republican students was Arthur Flemming, formerly chairman of the United States Civil Service Commission, now president of Ohio Wesleyan. Together they have established on the campus an Institute of Practical Politics which brings the state and national political leaders of each party to Ohio Wesleyan annually to meet the student body. Credit is given for out-of-term work with a political party just as for an internship with an administrative agency. In 1950 there were 21 students who got credit for such political service.

Locally the faculty and students take an active part in political campaigns. The vice president of the university is Republican county chairman. Both professors of philosophy are Democrats which may or may not be surprising but, what is most unusual, both are precinct chairmen for their party. A political science professor is a Republican precinct chairman and a sociology "prof" was recently Democratic candidate for mayor. Under such circumstances it is only natural that the students are encouraged to learn about politics by practising it. They see, of course, some of the bad side of politics but they also see how it works and how good citizens can make themselves effective in it.

At the University of Toledo you will find that O. Garfield Jones has

ce 1919 been requiring large sses of students in his course in ffective Citizenship" to follow a itical campaign at the precinct el, each in his own precinct as far possible. Judging by the interws we have had with grey-haired ledo graduates no one of them has gotten the experience.

The emphasis at Ohio Wesleyan on participation in the normal ivities of the two great national rties. I make no bones of consing, even in a National Municiı League meeting, that I am a iever in the two-party system. In e long run and on the state and tional levels no satisfactory subtute for the party system has been nd. On those levels most politi- decisions are going to continue be made by party action. Since e parties are no better than the n and women who are active in ir affairs, it behooves good men d true to help run them. We can- t leave the parties to be run by pid hacks and slippery demagues and expect to have good govnment in our state and national pitols.

On the local level, however, the uation is very different. The ues of local politics have nothing do with national politics. Cities e service agencies and one's views Korea, Formosa or Iran have thing to do with them. There is such thing as a Republican sewer pe or a Democratic fire engine. he result has been that a majority our cities elect their councils on nonpartisan ballot and even where rties name the candidates indendent voting is the rule.

In my opinion the great parties make a serious mistake in injecting themselves into local campaigns. They make enemies and suffer losses of prestige far out of proportion to the value of any small patronage they may pick up. Patronage, indeed, is greatly overrated as a stimulus to political loyalty. My old chief, Hiram Johnson, who was himself a great politician, estimated it properly when he said, "Every time I make an appointment I make one ingrate and a dozen to twenty enemies." The Republican party in Pennsylvania would at this moment be in a much better position for the 1952 election if it had not made a partisan issue of the Philadelphia mayoralty.

The Boston Campaign

The 1951 Philadelphia and New York City elections are good omens which indicate that, under sufficient pressure, the electorate can still think and act. I have no wish to disparage the significance of these achievements but it seems to me that even more significance attaches to what happened in Boston because of the part that organized young men and women played in it.

When the National Municipal League met in Boston three years ago Mayor Curley was still on the throne. I had at that time the temerity to suggest what that great patriot and arch-politician Samuel Adams would have been doing about it if he had still been alive. And that is exactly what has happened. The youth of Boston has been organized for good government. In the mayoralty campaign of 1949 there appeared

the modern equivalent of Adams' famous "Caulkers' Club," a group of 200 students for Hynes. Significantly its originator was a young man from Brooklyn, then a student in the Harvard Law School, Jerome Rappaport. The students were drawn mostly from the Irish, Italian, Jewish and other relatively recently arrived racial elements of the city, not from the ranks of the "proper Bostonians." Harvard students were used in canvassing only on Beacon Hill. The vim and vigor of this group was credited with a large share of the responsibility for Hynes' election.

The movement has since been given permanent status as the New Boston Committee. My old Harvard classmate, Henry Shattuck, and some other hardy perennial supporters of good government came into the picture in an advisory capacity and with financial aid, but the active contingent continued to be young men and women, many of them college students from Northeastern, Boston College, Boston University and other institutions.

In the recent campaign the New Boston Committee supported Hynes for reelection, whipping Curley so soundly in the primary that he gave up. They also put in the field a full slate of council and school committee candidates and actually elected a majority of the city council and four out of five of the school committee. Sam Adams could have done no better.

I cannot conclude without a word concerning the inspiration and courage which lovers of good government everywhere have derived from the success with which Cincinnati has handled its municipal affairs for more than a quarter of a century. Many have forgotten what Cincinnati government was like in 1924 when, as a member of Dr. Upson's team of "surveyors," I first came to Cincinnati. My particular job was to report on the city council. It was a large body, most of its members purporting to represent wards and a few the city as a whole. In fact they all, with one exception, represented the dominant political machine rather than anything else. There never was a more thoroughly bossed council in the long and distressing history of municipal misrule in the United States. It was in fact so incompetent a body as to be good for nothing but to record the orders of the boss.

A Representative Council

In my portion of the Upson report I recommended a small council of nine elected at large and, to avoid domination by a single party or faction, elected by proportional representation. I have not ceased to be proud that my opinion was concurred in by the people of Cincinnati. I have never seen any reason to take back a word of what I said in 1924. In 1944, reviewing the progress of twenty years, for the Wilder Foundation, Mrs. Reed and I found that the difference in Cincinnati's government in 1944 from what it had been in 1924 was that as between light and darkness. Since that time the city has grappled successfully with many of its vexing physical problems.

At times Cincinnatians have

own a tendency to take good gov-ament for granted—a phenomenon ich has appeared in other cities ich have achieved similar success. is easy to forget the effort that s necessary to get good govern-nt and that is equally necessary to ain it. No city—or, for that atter, state or nation—can afford become self-satisfied and com-acent or to assume that freedom m graft and incompetency can be rchased except at the price of ernal vigilance.

Train for Democracy

It is my sincere conviction that morrow's citizens will not be rse but better than we have been provided we redouble our efforts train them in the task of making mocracy work. We must convince rselves and them that democracy the future cannot be kept alive erely by shouting "down with com-unism." Democracy will survive ly if it functions successfully to rve the interests of the people, and can only do that if the people use it to do so.

There is in all this a special obli-tion for those who have enjoyed e advantages of a good education d the opportunities of business d professional success. Of all finitions of democracy I like best that of the great Italian patriot Mazzini, "Government of all by all under the leadership of the best and wisest." The demos as a great dis-organized mass of human beings has neither will nor intelligence. It can readily be victimized by a Napoleon or a Hitler, a Curley or a Hague.

The people, however, will as readily respond to the leadership of honest and patriotic men and the honest and patriotic must not leave them to the devices of the crook and the demagogue. The duty of sound leadership rests most heavily on young men and women. They and their children must see the fight through. I don't hold out any hopes of personal reward. It will require the sacrifice of time, strength and money, and endless courage, to put politics to rights throughout this land.

The dividends will come in two forms. First, there will be an America which lives up to its promises and professions—the best background for happy living that can be conceived. Second, there will be the satisfaction which comes from answering the call of duty. Many have answered it on the battlefield. They will not shirk from answering it in the arena of politics.

Price of a New Constitution

Years of effort, unselfish and continuing interest of many, financial support, all aids to securing revision.

By JAMES KERNEY, JR.*

PRIOR to 1947 New Jersey had a constitution that had been hacked at a few times but remained as a century plant. The state elected a governor and saw to it that he was prohibited from governing and had a woeful judicial system which dimmed the great beacon of justice. Yet not everyone in New Jersey wanted constitutional revision. There are always vested interests, usually jobholders, who fear change or political leaders, so-called, who like things as they are.

Do not mistake me. There are several great American misconceptions, one of which is that every man in public life, politician that is, must be crooked and therefore no good can come of dealing with him. Contrary to its reputation, New Jersey has had some honest men in public life. Happily, some of our public figures heartily favored constitutional change. But there were others, too. We had, for instance, judges and lawyers who resisted what was new out of a lazy desire to sit, fat and content, rather than bestir their minds to the energy of progress. We had sectional prejudices, growing out of the rotten borough system which New Jersey has in its legislature. And also we had a completely uninformed public. So we set to work.

There had been some discussion in New Jersey of constitutional revision over the years. Every governor since the turn of the century had pleaded, at one time or another, for changes. But there was no unanimity as to what changes or how they were to be brought about. There was a considerable body of opinion favoring amendments, although there were those who felt this piecemeal approach was impractical.

It was against this background that a Constitutional Revision Commission was named in 1941. Two members each were named by the governor, the president of the Senate and the speaker of the House. I was the seventh member, chosen by the other six because I was a political Huckleberry Finn, having less ambition than any one else in New Jersey. For several months the commission discussed the prospect of amending our antique. It looked at the changes necessary, the dead wood to be cleared, the new administrative procedures to be created so that the governor might hope to govern, the wealth of courts to be united and simplified into a cohesive system.

Then the commission got ready to report to the legislature which had

*Mr. Kerney, editor of the Trenton (New Jersey) *Times* and long active in local and state affairs, was a member of the 1941 Commission on Revision of the New Jersey Constitution. In 1945 he became chairman of the New Jersey Committee for Constitutional Revision, the citizens group which conducted the successful campaign for a new constitution. This article is Mr. Kerney's address before the National Conference on Government, Cincinnati, November 28, 1951.

ated it. Two things were apparent. mendments were a grossly unsatis- tory process to do a real job of dernizing. Now, I don't say we uldn't have drafted necessary endments. But if only half the endments are adopted, the result only half a constitution.

Basis of Government

To be worth its salt, a constitu- n is an integrated document. It not a series of separate statutes. e creation of a basis for govern- nt is the task of a constitution; e adoption of necessary statutes is e job of a legislature. The one s down a set of principles, a sort ten commandments of the gov- nment; the other establishes from ar to year the necessary rules to ake that basic government fit cur- nt needs.

This is a point which cannot be ressed too much. I refuse to call at some states have "state con- tutions." They are in reality dies of statutes parading as con- itutions. It is a transgression of und constitutional principles to t so much statutory material into basic document.

Of course, certain definitions must made. Qualifications, terms and nure must be established for gov- nors, judges and legislators and ese things are important. But they e only present to make the con- itution self-effecting. They are safe- ards against political intrusion.

In New Jersey the revision com- ission first enunciated and the con- tutional convention later adopted rtain principles. First, the gov- nor was given authority. He was made responsible for the various state departments and given authority to name their administrators, who form his cabinet. To focus attention on his responsibilities as the general manager of the state government, he was the only state official elected. All other officials in the executive branch are his appointees. As a result of the new constitution we have for the first time cohesive, responsible administration of state government in New Jersey.

Given the responsibility, the governor must have the opportunity to exercise it. New Jersey extended the gubernatorial term from three to four years on the basis that it would take four years to accomplish a real program. It provided that the elections of governors and legislators would always occur in odd-numbered years, so there can be no direct confusion between state and national issues.

Even greater, however, are the changes in the courts. Within a few short years New Jersey has, by any criterion you choose, gone from the worst judicial system in the country to one of the best.

The state had so many courts even most of the lawyers didn't know them. There were courts of errors and appeals, chancery courts, supreme courts, courts of pardon, courts of special session, courts of quarter session, circuit courts, courts of oyer and terminer, orphans courts, matrimonial courts, courts of common pleas, and more. Now we have a Supreme Court, a Superior Court and county courts integrated into a well defined, simple system. There are no longer anachronisms in our

courts, like the justices of the peace, who are as useful today as a crossbow in Korea.

More than this, for the first time in its history, New Jersey's judges have independence. Naturally they are appointed because we hope to keep our judges free from politics. No judge who must run for reelection can possibly be clear of politics, not if he wants to stay on the bench. But the constitution provided that, on reappointment, a judge would serve until death or retirement, subject only to the ordinary rules of good behavior. In other words, after serving a trial term, a judge in New Jersey has tenure. Furthermore, at 70 he retires on a pension. There are no doddering gentlemen impeding justice in New Jersey as there used to be.

In addition, New Jersey strengthened the civil rights section of its constitution by forbidding discrimination because of race, creed or color and by guaranteeing to labor the right to organize and bargain collectively.

Poor Legislative Section

In only one real respect did we fail to make as great a gain as possible. The new constitution did not strengthen the legislative section enough. Although legislators were given biennial terms, and although we provided for sufficient time to study legislation, removing the sudden bills which had caused so much bad law in the past, the record of legislatures under the new constitution is not as good as it should be. This lies in the fact that we failed to provide for petitioning any bill to the floor for a vote and left our Senate overweighted with rural representatives. New Jersey is hampered by the bottling of legislation in the majority caucus under a unit rule. Perhaps it is right to permit the legislature to design all its own rules. Public opinion is bringing weight to bear on this vicious practice, but a clause in the legislative section would have, as a sound constitutional principle, permitted any matter to come to a vote if sufficient numbers of legislators desired it. This fault may seem magnified because it is currently the greatest obstacle to progress in New Jersey.

The gist of obtaining the improvements I have listed was not simply filing a report with the legislature. Many such reports have been filed before and forgotten. The next step was the most important. The vast mass of public-spirited citizens who usually grunt approval and go back to sleep had to be awakened.

In the first place, the revision commission had the whole-hearted support of the press. It arranged a series of seminars for editorial writers and political correspondents to give them the greatest possible background on the proposed constitution. It was the commission's job to let the light of day into musty constitutional corners and, if our draft had any merits, the press and the public would respond. The press did respond immediately, in background news stories and in vigorous editorial support.

But newspaper support alone is not enough. Some of us got together to form a citizens' committee that could bring under one roof all the

many groups who supported constitutional reform. We had in New Jersey a congeries of organizations interested in better government. There were the League of Women Voters, the state branch of the National Council of Jewish Women, the Federation of Women's Clubs, the Association of University Women. There were, of course, the two great houses of labor. There were the State Chamber of Commerce and the State Taxpayers Association. There were citizen groups in every area of the state.

To be sure, not every organization approved of every principle in the proposed document. Labor, for instance, would have preferred elected judges and manufacturers would have preferred to keep collective bargaining out of the bill of rights. But, with the diplomatic services of many intermediaries, these difficulties were submerged in over-all approval of our major purposes.

One might expect such wide support to make the task of adoption easy. But don't forget that the proposal would cost one of our political organizations its virtual ownership of the court system—at that time we had in New Jersey a Hague. The fight was vindictive and the truth was not bandied about lightly in the campaign. And the proponents of improved government lost the first round as the proposed constitution went down the drain in a welter of last-minute lies. We had lost a battle, not the war. Governor Edison and Governor Edge, who had carried on the fight so well, turned the leadership over to Governor Driscoll. The concept of a constitution drafted by a commission and submitted by the legislature had failed.

The next step was a constitutional convention.[1] There were the customary objections to a convention from those who feared democracy. Radicals and pressure groups, we were told, would be in the convention. Well, it didn't work that way. And there's no reason why it should ever work that way. Both parties agreed that constitutional delegates were above the pale of politics. Party contests were ruled out and the delegates elected were a cross-section of able citizens. They included leading legislators from both parties, as well as lawyers, businessmen, educators, labor leaders, black and white, Protestant, Jew and Catholic. Of course, some had pet notions, but even these were not pressing with their ideas. There was unanimous accord on the general principles, as there will usually be when good citizens get together to do a civic task.

With considerable difficulty a number of judges were persuaded not to run as delegates since they would be a strong pressure group, having formed themselves into what might loosely but accurately be termed an anti-labor union. I do not want to appear opposed to lawyers, but it was the laymen at our convention who did the yeomen's work. If our judicial system has great merit, the reason is that the judicial committee was composed mostly of laymen. With minds uncluttered by hal-

(Continued on page 63)

[1]See "Convention or Commission," by Bennett M. Rich, the REVIEW, March 1948, page 133.

Tax Rates of American Cities

Assessed valuations and property tax rates for 1951 show increase over 1950; adjusted tax rates decrease.

By CITIZENS RESEARCH COUNCIL OF MICHIGAN*
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INCREASES in both assessed valuations and property tax rates in 1951 reversed the 1950 leveling of the upward trend of the postwar years. Thus, it seems that 1950 was not the start of a downward trend but only a temporary break in the general upward trend.

Table I, which covers the five-year period from 1947 through 1951, shows the annual change in total assessed valuations, average unadjusted tax rates and average adjusted tax rates for the 212 cities that reported full information for the five years. Total assessed valuation in 1951 increased 8.2 per cent over that of 1950 and 23.1 per cent over 1947. A further rise may be anticipated if the general inflationary pattern continues.

The average unadjusted tax rate for 1951 increased 2.5 per cent over 1950—a larger rise than the .7 per cent increase of 1950 over 1949. Since additional revenue from property taxes may be secured either by raising total assessments or by increasing the rate, it may readily be seen that cities obtained more revenue from the property tax in 1951 than previously, as both total assessed valuation and average unadjusted rates increased.

The average adjusted rate decreased from $24.93 per thousand in 1950 to $23.65 in 1951—a drop of 5.1 per cent. Since the adjusted rate is computed by multiplying the unadjusted or actual rate by the ratio of assessed value to current market value, the 1951 decrease indicates that assessed valuations have failed to increase along with the current upward trend of market values.

Table II shows per capita assessed valuations for 1950 and 1951. Since the 1950 population figures apply to both years and since in 1951 assessed values increased in each group, the 1951 per capita assessed valuation likewise increased over that of 1950. Cities in Population Group II[1] showed the largest increase, from $16.77 per thousand in 1950 to $18.12 in 1951—8.1 per cent. Group I increased the least, 2.9 per cent. The remainder of the groups showed increases of from 5.1 per cent to 6.3 per cent. The over-all increase was $.85 or 5 per cent.

The 1951 average assessed valuation per city of the 295 cities included in Table III increased 4.8

*The following Lent D. Upson Fellows in public administration compiled and tabulated the data in this article as part of their field training with the Citizens Research Council of Michigan, under the supervision of the council staff: Charles F. Kurfess, Roland L. Peterson, Robert L. Queller and John J. Whiteman.

[1]In this article and accompanying tables cities are classified in six population groups. See Table II, footnote a.

er cent over 1950. Group I increased the least, 3 per cent and roup II the most, 8 per cent. roups V and VI showed identical creases of 6.3 per cent.

Tax Rate Changes

In 1951, as in 1950, the average adjusted rates per thousand dollar valuation rose by less than 2 er cent for the 256 cities reporting both years. The average increase 1951 was only $.65—$.02 less an the 1950 increase over 1949. roups I and II showed slight deeases from 1950, $.82 and $.48 espectively. Group VI had the rgest increase, $1.08.

The average adjusted tax rate for 951 was $1.56 less than that of 950. Group II was the only group owing an increase, which was nly $.36. All other groups of cities ecreased, from $.03 in Group VI $4.07 in Group IV. The averge adjusted rate for 1951 is not comparable to any year prior to 1950, since the rates previous to that year were computed on a different basis.

In 1951 school rates in proportion to general city rates decreased slightly from 1950, even though school rates increased $.81—from $18.64 in 1950 to $19.45 in 1951. From the data submitted by 240 cities reporting separate city and school rates for 1950 and 1951, school rates in 1951 were 99.9 per cent of general city rates as compared to 101.6 per cent in 1950 (see Table V). This year Group V had the highest ratio, 109.8 per cent while Group II was low with 51.9 per cent. (Group II was also low in 1950, having a ratio of 66.1 per cent.) Group VI dropped 16.7 per cent in 1951, the largest decrease. Even though the average unadjusted school rate increased $.81 between 1950 and 1951, the average unadjusted general city

TABLE I

ANNUAL CHANGE IN ASSESSED VALUATION, UNADJUSTED AND ADJUSTED TAX RATES FOR 212 AMERICAN CITIES, 1947-1951[a]

(Indicating Per Cent Increase Over Preceding Year)

	1947	*1948*	*1949*	*1950*	*1951*	*Per cent Increase 1947-1951*
Total Assessed Valuation (In millions of dollars)	$60,883	$64,450 (5.9%)	$67,753 (5.1%)	$69,289 (2.3%)	$74,972 (8.2%)	23.1%
Average unadjusted tax rates	$39.43	$42.00 (6.5%)	$43.03 (2.5%)	$43.34 (.7%)	$44.42 (2.5%)	12.7%
Average adjusted tax rates[b]	$26.97	$28.09 (4.2%)	$28.09 (0)	$24.93 (—11.2%)[b]	$23.65 (—5.1%)[b]	—12.3%[b]

[a]Tax information was reported for 339 cities this year. The number of cities included in the five summary tables varies according to the number reporting, in the ears covered, the particular data included.

[b]The figures for 1950 and 1951 are based on the ratio of the assessed valuation o current market value and not to true value which has been used in the preceding ears.

rate increased $1.14. This explains the decreased ratio that school rates bear to city rates.

Tax collections for 1951 decreased slightly from the previous year's for the group of 297 cities reporting a percentage of taxes collected for both years. In 1950 these cities reported 96.57 per cent collected, while for 1951, 96.01 per cent of the taxes levied were collected. The small decrease is insignificant, since percentages of collections in recent years have fluctuated within narrow limits.

Current Market Value

Prior to 1950 the questionnaires sent to cities asked for the ratio of assessed valuation to "true value." In 1950 and 1951 the ratio of assessed valuation to "current market value" was requested. True value is too often determined on different standards to be accurate. The shortages and restrictions of the war years, the boom and inflation of the postwar period and the present military uncertainty have made it difficult to establish a standard for the determination of true value.

TABLE II

PER CAPITA ASSESSED VALUATION IN 1950 AND 1951 FOR 295 AMERICAN CITIES

Population Group[a]	*Population (in thousands)*	*1950*		*1951*		*Per Cent Increase*
		Assessed Valuation (in thousands)	*Per Capita Assessed Valuation*	*Assessed Valuation (in thousands)*	*Per Capita Assessed Valuation*	*Assessed Valuation Per Capita 1950-51*
I	17,303	$36,434,422	$2,106	$37,510,977	$2,168	2.9
II	9,111	15,282,463	1,677	16,508,373	1,812	8.1
III	6,964	9,180,354	1,318	9,685,278	1,391	5.5
IV	9,425	13,728,694	1,457	14,425,670	1,531	5.1
V	6,870	10,832,352	1,577	11,521,382	1,677	6.3
VI	3,903	6,193,318	1,587	6,568,629	1,683	6
Total	53,576	$91,651,603	$1,711	$96,220,309	$1,796	5

[a]Census Bureau groupings are used in this and the following tables. Group I includes all cities of 1,000,000 and over; Group II, 500,000 to 1,000,000; Group III, 250,000 to 500,000; Group IV, 100,000 to 250,000; Group V, 50,000 to 100,000; Group VI is defined by the Census Bureau to include cities between 25,000 and 50,000 population, but in this study cities under 30,000 are not included.

TABLE III

COMPARISON OF AVERAGE ASSESSED VALUATION FOR 295 AMERICAN CITIES IN 1950 AND 1951

Population Group	*Number and Percentage of Cities Included*		*Average Assessed Valuation (In Millions of Dollars)*		*Per Cent Change*
			1950	*1951*	
I	5	(100%)	$7,287	$7,502	3.0
II	13	(100%)	1,176	1,270	8.
III	19	(90%)	483	510	5.6
IV	63	(93%)	218	229	5.1
V	97	(77%)	112	119	6.3
VI	98	(56%)	63	67	6.3
Total	295	(72%)	311	326	4.8

In the replies of preceding years e of various bases for the de- mination of true value has been licated. These different bases de- ease the validity for comparative rposes for the translation of the orted rates into what they would if the assessments were made at 0 per cent value. Use of current rket value provides a common se for the estimates on which the justed tax rates are determined.

Tabulation Explained

The following comments should considered by the reader when amining the tabulation and sum- ry tables.

In the 1951 tabulation and summary tables preliminary census figures of 1950 are still used since the final figures were not complete for all cities when the tabulation was made.

The figure reported in the tabulation as the assessed valuation is the total amount of assessment rolls certified for city taxes and includes both realty and personalty. Assessment of those classes of personal property and utilities which are not taxed at the general city rate are not included in the totals.

All rate figures reported are based on $1,000 of assessed valuation. Many cities reported rates levied by

TABLE IV

COMPARISON OF AVERAGE UNADJUSTED AND ADJUSTED TAX RATES FOR 256 CITIES FOR 1950 AND 1951

opulation Group	*Average Unadjusted Rates per $1,000 Assessed Valuation*		*Average Adjusted Rates per $1,000 Assessed Valuation*	
	1950	*1951*	*1950*	*1951*
I	$41.62	$40.80	$27.16	$26.72
II	40.69	40.21	29.21	29.57
III	50.32	50.85	21.47	20.69
IV	45.96	46.90	27.54	23.47
V	43.71	43.99	23.11	21.43
VI	44.43	45.51	23.64	23.61
Total	44.78	45.43	24.48	22.92

TABLE V

COMPARISON OF AVERAGE ACTUAL CITY AND SCHOOL RATES OF 240 CITIES IN 1950 AND 1951

Population Group	*Average City Rate*	*1950 Average School Rate*	*Per Cent School Rate of City Rate*	*Average City Rate*	*1951 Average School Rate*	*Per Cent School Rate of City Rate*
I	$18.29	$15.92	87.0	$18.35	$14.81	80.7
II	28.87	19.09	66.1	28.29	14.67	51.9
III	20.38	14.77	72.5	19.17	17.06	89.0
IV	18.98	18.77	98.9	19.77	19.03	96.3
V	16.33	17.39	104.6	17.07	18.74	109.8
VI	17.66	21.78	123.3	20.97	22.35	106.6
Total	18.34	18.64	101.6	19.48	19.45	99.9

special taxing units such as park, library, relief, sanitary and water supply districts. These rates have been included under the four general headings with footnotes to give the necessary breakdown and explanation. In this manner the total tax borne by property in a given city is reflected.

The estimated ratio of assessed value to current market value includes both the city and county ratios. In most cases the city and county ratios are identical because either one unit or the other does the assessing. In those cases where the city and county, assessing separately, have differed, the percentage reported is the weighted average of the two.

The figure listed as the adjusted tax rate shows what the tax rate would be if the ratio of assessed value to current market value were 100 per cent. The adjusted figure is derived by multiplying the total unadjusted tax rate by the reported city and/or county ratio.

The reader is cautioned against multiplying the assessed value by the total tax rate to derive the total tax levy for a city because of the varied ratios of assessment, the varied tax rates applying to real and personal property and the fact that special district taxes may affect only part of a city.

The tax rates reported in this study cannot be used as an accurate basis for comparing the governmental cost of one city with another. Tax rates by themselves do not indicate a quantitative or qualitative measure of municipal services. Consideration should also be given to the fact that in recent years many cities have received other forms of substantial income such as income and sales taxes, state aid, etc.

Acknowledgment

This is the 30th annual tabulation of tax rates of cities over 30,000 population. It has been made possible by the continued cooperation of city and county officials, bureaus of municipal research, chambers of commerce and other organizations in the cities to which questionnaires were sent.

Every attempt has been made to prevent omissions and eliminate errors. It is hoped that any discovered, and such other comments as may be thought helpful, will be sent to the Citizens Research Council of Michigan.

Compiled by the Citizens Research Council of Michigan from data furnished by City Research Association

	City	Preliminary Census 1950	Assessed Value	Per Cent Personalty	Actual Tax Rate as Levied per $1,000 Assessed Valuation					Est. Ratio of Assessed Value to Current Market Value (Per Cent)	Adjusted Tax Rate on 100% Basis of Assessment	
					City	School	County	State	Total			
	GROUP I											
	Population 1,000,000 or over											
1	New York, N. Y.[1]	7,835,099	18,776,760,946	N	30.80	—	—	—	30.80	100	30.80	1
2	Chicago, Ill.[2]	3,606,436	8,109,151,017	22	17.52	11.76	3.60	—	32.88	—	—	2
3	Philadelphia, Pa.[3]	2,064,794	3,776,117,135	17	17.00	12.75	N	N	29.75	62	18.45	3
4	Los Angeles, Calif.[4]	1,957,692	2,652,090,910	11	17.52	23.05	21.27	N	61.84	50	30.92	4
5	Detroit, Mich.[5]	1,838,517	4,196,857,170	32	21.35	11.68	6.11	N	39.14	—	—	5
	GROUP II											
	Population 500,000 to 1,000,000											
6	Baltimore, Md.[6]	940,205	2,441,210,616	35	26.20	N	N	.60	26.80	100	26.80	6
7	Cleveland, Ohio[7]	905,636	1,766,087,739	27	17.70	13.50	4.20	—	35.40	70	24.78	7
8	St. Louis, Mo.	852,623	1,311,009,450	15	17.70	10.20	—	.60	28.50	100	28.50	8
9	Washington, D. C.[8]	797,670	2,076,488,986	17	—	—	N	N	21.50	70	15.05	9
10	Boston, Mass.	790,863	1,570,760,000	9	40.41	16.83	3.89	1.67	62.80	100	62.80	10
11	San Francisco, Calif.[9]	760,753	1,121,477,076	23	44.79	17.11	—	—	61.90	50	30.95	11
12	Pittsburgh, Pa.[10]	673,763	1,017,885,754	N	19.67	11.38	9.87	—	40.92	55	22.51	12
13	Milwaukee, Wis.[11]	632,651	1,214,036,345	22	16.82	14.34	13.48	.30	44.94	69	31.01	13
14	Houston, Texas	594,321	921,590,480	37	20.00	12.70	12.90	4.20	49.80	60†	29.73	14
15	Buffalo, N. Y.[12]	577,393	994,927,080	N	23.63	6.87	13.11	N	43.61	95	41.43	15
16	New Orleans, La.[13]	567,257	689,669,347	34	27.00	10.00	—	5.75	42.75	—	—	16

N = None.
— = Figures or breakdown not available.
$ = Data applies to 1950 tax year.
† = Different assessment ratios were reported for the city and the county. The figure shown is the weighted average (to the nearest integer) of the several ratios.
* = The reported estimate is on some base other than current market value.
See also state notes at end of tabulation.

[1]**New York.** The equalization rates, as per the report of the New York State Tax Commission for 1951-1952, are as follows: Manhattan, 100%; The Bronx, 96%; Brooklyn, 98%; Queens, 93%; Richmond, 96%.

[2]**Chicago.** City rate includes $3.12 park district, $3.06 sanitary district and $.44 forest preserve district rates.

[3]**Philadelphia.** City and county are consolidated.

[4]**Los Angeles.** County rate includes $1.88 flood control and $3 metropolitan water district rates.

[5]**Detroit.** City rate includes $.66 library rate.

[6]**Baltimore.** There is no county government in Baltimore. No separate levy for schools. Budget appropriations for schools (exclusive of employees' pensions and debt service) are about 24% of total budget funds (exclusive of bond issue funds).

[7]**Cleveland.** City rate includes $.20 World War II compensation rate.

[8]**Washington, D. C.** Rate shown is for real estate. Adjusted personalty rate is $14 per thousand.

[9]**San Francisco.** Assessed value does not include solvent credits of $609,095,609 taxed at $1 per thousand. City and county are consolidated.

[10]**Pittsburgh.** City rate represents a weighted average of a $28 rate on land and a $14 rate on improvements.

[11]**Milwaukee.** City rate includes $.33 metropolitan sewerage rate.

[12]**Buffalo.** City rate includes $1.07 Buffalo sewer authority rate.

[13]**New Orleans.** City rate includes $5.50 New Orleans levee board, $5.50 bond redemption (levied on 85% of assessed value), and $14.50 city rate (also levied on 85% of assessed value).

	City	Preliminary Census 1950	Assessed Value	Per Cent Personalty	Actual Tax Rate as Levied per $1,000 Assessed Valuation					Est. Ratio of Assessed Value to Current Market Value (Per Cent)	Adjusted Tax Rate on 100% Basis of Assessment	
					City	School	County	State	Total			
17	Minneapolis, Minn.[14]	517,277	307,917,580	27	71.77	37.39	23.85	7.99	141.00	—	—	17
18	Cincinnati, Ohio‡	500,510	1,075,312,430	23	11.72	11.09	3.29	—	26.10	45	11.75	18
	GROUP III											
	Population 250,000 to 500,000											
19	Seattle, Wash.[15]	462,440	428,557,582	29	21.10	12.00	13.63	2.07	48.80	47	22.94	19
20	Kansas City, Mo.[16]	453,290	678,530,790	31	14.80	16.80	6.90	.60	39.10	30	11.73	20
21	Newark, N. J.	437,857	682,567,322	18	34.97	24.88	9.34	N	69.19	60	41.51	21
22	Dallas, Texas	482,927	772,697,670	38	19.00	12.30	9.00	4.20	44.50	31†	13.89	22
23	Indianapolis, Ind.[17]	424,683	620,271,000	37	20.95	16.50	5.50	1.50	44.45	30	13.34	23
24	Denver, Colo.[18] ‡	412,856	613,966.211	39	21.60	25.00	—	3.86	50.46	33	16.65	24
25	San Antonio, Texas[19]	406,811	446,935,030	27	20.20	12.00	11.80	4.20	48.20	40†	19.30	25
26	Memphis, Tenn.	394,012	511,200,194	17	11.50	6.50	10.50	—	28.50	52†	14.93	26
27	Oakland, Calif.[20]	380,576	391,568,665	7	25.70	24.69	23.51	—	73.90	50	36.95	27
28	Columbus, Ohio‡	374,770	572,681,510	22	6.10	12.50	3.60	.20	22.40	25	5.60	28
29	Portland, Ore.[21]	371,011	548,236,135	24	17.20	23.60	15.60	N	56.40	24	13.54	29
30	Louisville, Ky.	367,359	Not Reported									30
31	Rochester, N. Y.	331,252	590,531,172	N	19.52	11.68	14.20	N	45.40	96	43.58	31
32	Atlanta, Ga.	327,090	Not Reported									32
33	San Diego, Calif.[22]	321,485	339,519,585	14	19.50	23.60	23.00	N	66.10	39	25.78	33
34	St. Paul, Minn.[23]	309,474	173,899,042	29	52.76	35.47	31.18	7.99	127.40	15	19.11	34
35	Toledo, Ohio	301,358	619,857,848	24	3.45	12.28	4.07	—	19.80	33	6.53	35
36	Jersey City, N. Y.	300,447	477,198,646	13	15.94	23.33	34.00	N	73.27	60	43.96	36
37	Birmingham, Ala.	298,720	316,279,124	26	11.50	6.50	6.50	11.50	36.00	40	14.40	37
38	Fort Worth, Texas[24]	277,047	433,280,580	28	16.70	11.00	11.70	4.20	43.60	38†	16.44	38
39	Akron, Ohio	273,189	467,500,000	34	11.71	13.43	3.30	.20	28.64	45	12.89	39
	GROUP IV											
	Population 100,000 to 250,000											
40	Providence, R. I.	247,700	832,324,924	45	29.40	—	—	—	29.40	70	20.58	40

See also state notes at end of tabulation.

[14]**Minneapolis.** City rate includes $.20 housing authority rate. County rate includes $.52 metropolitan airport bond rate. State rate of $7.99 is for non-homestead property; homestead rate is $4.12.

[15]**Seattle.** County rate includes $1.95 Port of Seattle rate.

[16]**Kansas City.** The city lies in two counties. School and county rates are for Jackson County.

[17]**Indianapolis.** City rate includes $1.44 township rate.

[18]**Denver.** City and county are consolidated. City rate includes $7.21 special levies for parks, mountain park, bond service, pensions and public welfare.

[19]**San Antonio.** County rate includes $.80 junior college district, $1.50 road district and $1.50 river, canal and conservancy district rates.

[20]**Oakland.** County rate includes $4 water and sewerage districts and $.71 park, mosquito abatement and flood control district rates.

[21]**Portland.** County rate includes $1.20 Port of Portland rate.

[22]**San Diego.** County rate includes $1 county water authority rate.

[23]**St. Paul.** City rate includes $.48 housing and redevelopment authority rate. County rate includes $.52 metropolitan airport bonds rate. State rate of $7.99 is for non-homestead property; homestead rate is $4.12.

[24]**Fort Worth.** County rate includes $3.20 water district rate.

	City	Preliminary Census 1950	Assessed Value	Per Cent Personalty	Actual Tax Rate as Levied per $1,000 Assessed Valuation					Ratio of Assessed Value to Current Market Value (Per Cent)	Tax Rate on 100% Basis of Assessment	
					City	School	County	State	Total			
41	Omaha, Neb.[25]	247,408	348,734,533	39	14.35	18.50	4.14	8.20	45.19	25	11.30	41
42	Miami Fla.[26]	246,983	547,928,260	19	21.54	17.50	14.40	—	53.44	100	53.44	42
43	Long Beach, Calif.[27]	244,072	379,429,385	20	9.55	25.69	22.95	N	58.19	30	17.46	43
44	Dayton, Ohio	243,108	504,421,730	28	9.00	16.20	3.20	.40	28.80	50	14.40	44
45	Oklahoma City, Okla.	242,450	181,571,915	33	23.73	28.71	10.73	N	63.17	30	18.95	45
46	Richmond, Va.[28]	229,906	509,590,668	16	22.00	—	N	N	22.00	70	15.40	46
47	Syracuse, N. Y.[29]	220,067	362,586,925	N	29.46	—	16.92	—	46.38	75	34.79	47
48	Worcester, Mass.	201,885	319,472,700	7	46.57	—	1.73	.10	48.40	75	36.30	48
49	Jacksonville, Fla.[30]	198,880	190,860,200	27	12.30	18.50	13.78	N	44.58	75	33.43	49
50	Norfolk, Va.[31] ‡	188,601	258,818,590	16	27.00	—	N	N	27.00	67	18.09	50
51	Salt Lake City, Utah[32] ‡	181,718	193,201,303	26	19.50	17.85	10.40	8.05	55.80	22	12.28	51
52	Tulsa, Okla.	180,586	161,717,031	27	13.16	23.24	11.64	N	48.04	25	12.01	52
53	Honolulu, T. H.	179,358	253,785,190	N	31.52	—	—	—	31.52	30	9.46	53
54	Hartford, Conn.	177,073	464,091,676	28	23.73	13.57	.95	—	38.25	60	22.95	54
55	Des Moines, Iowa	176,954	174,695,039	20	27.69	37.40	14.52	N	79.61	30	23.89	55
56	Grand Rapids, Mich.	175,647	315,820,740	32	10.21	12.25	4.75	N	27.21	35	9.52	56
57	Nashville, Tenn.[33]	173,359	254,839,441	34	17.50	5.50	N	N	23.00	45	10.35	57
58	Youngstown, Ohio[34]	167,554	334,602,188	21	6.10	12.90	3.20	.20	22.40	—	—	58
59	Wichita, Kan.[35]	166,306	218,127,105	28	23.45	20.94	18.71	1.90	65.00	26	16.90	59
60	New Haven, Conn.[36]	163,344	376,797,137	27	21.00	12.12	.63	—	33.75	75‡	25.31	60
61	Flint, Mich.	162,800	329,506,850	22	10.55	11.50	6.00	N	28.05	60	16.83	61
62	Springfield, Mass.	162,601	300,531,665	10	28.93	15.86	2.07	.14	47.00	—	—	62
63	Spokane, Wash.	160,484	133,613,443	28	17.30	11.50	10.32	2.18	41.30	50	20.65	63
64	Bridgeport, Conn.[37]	159,352	348,824,290	37	24.65	9.42	.23	—	34.30	100	34.30	64
65	Yonkers, N. Y.[38]	152,533	326,321,590	N	17.68	11.42	7.68	.02	36.70	100	36.70	65
66	Tacoma, Wash.[39]	142,975	94,911,704	33	19.94	22.80	14.00	2.18	58.92	19	11.19	66
67	Paterson, N. J.	139,423	186,787,475	11	21.00	23.52	8.78	—	53.30	100	53.30	67

See also state notes at end of tabulation.

[25]**Omaha.** City rate includes $1 municipal university and $.50 metopolitan utilities district rates.

[26]**Miami.** Rates vary from district to district; figures shown are averages. County rate includes $1.40 drainage district rate.

[27]**Long Beach.** City rate includes $3.36 special levy (library, band, recreation) rate.

[28]**Richmond.** City rate includes school rate.

[29]**Syracuse.** City rate includes school rate.

[30]**Jacksonville.** County rate includes $.29 air base authority and $.08 navigation district rates.

[31]**Norfolk.** City rate includes school rate. Personalty does not include $3,550,180 machinery assessed at $10 per thousand.

[32]**Salt Lake City.** County rate includes $.30 mosquito abatement district and $1 metropolitan water district rates.

[33]**Nashville.** City rate includes $1 park commission and $1.15 pension fund rates.

[34]**Youngstown.** City rate includes $.10 township and $.90 Mahoning Valley sanitary district rates.

[35]**Wichita.** City rate includes $4.18 municipal university rate.

[36]**New Haven.** Estimated ratio is for 1950.

[37]**Bridgeport.** City rate includes $2.17 welfare and $2.78 debt (including school debt service) rates.

[38]**Yonkers.** City rate includes $7.05 debt service rate (other than water and education).

[39]**Tacoma.** County rate includes $3.25 Port of Tacoma and $.75 metropolitan park rates.

	City	Preliminary Census 1950	Assessed Value	Per Cent Personalty	Actual Tax Rate as Levied per $1,000 Assessed Valuation					Est. Ratio of Assessed Value to Current Market Value (Per Cent)	Adjusted Tax Rate on 100% Basis of Assessment	
					City	School	County	State	Total			
68	Sacramento, Calif.[40]	135,761	195,721,530	23	20.40	20.50	25.70	—	66.60	53†	35.34	68
69	Albany, N. Y.	134,382	289,936,966	N	20.97	8.25	15.28	N	44.50	93	41.39	69
70	Charlotte, N. C.[41]	133,219	225,856,590	39	16.89	5.00	—	—	21.50	30	6.45	70
71	Fort Wayne, Ind.[42]	132,840	223,104,810	44	17.95	13.25	6.90	1.50	39.60	27	10.69	71
72	Gary, Ind.[43]	132,496	172,139,535	53	26.09	23.72	7.09	1.50	58.40	30	17.52	72
73	Austin, Texas‡	131,964	161,127,060	22	16.00	11.50	9.00	7.20	43.70	34†	15.05	73
74	Chattanooga, Tenn.[44] ‡	130,333	145,753,351	—	25.00	—	16.80	N	41.80	55	22.99	74
75	Erie, Pa.	130,125	157,827,980	9	16.00	17.50	10.00	N	43.50	40†	17.58	75
76	El Paso, Texas	130,003	177,692,050	30	17.50	13.20	9.90	4.20	44.80	43†*	19.45	76
77	Kansas City, Kan.	129,583	92,000,000	—	29.00	28.66	15.44	2.01	75.11	17	12.77	77
78	Trenton, N. J.	127,867	171,862,770	18	22.80	25.20	11.80	N	59.80	60	35.88	78
79	Mobile, Ala.	127,151	101,236,878	33	7.50	9.00	12.50	6.50	35.50	25	8.87	79
80	Shreveport, La.	125,506	176,000,000	20	18.50	12.00	2.00	5.75	38.25	50	19.13	80
81	Baton Rouge, La.	123,957	132,228,595	31	7.00	11.60	4.00	5.75	28.35	40	11.34	81
82	Scranton, Pa.[45]	124,747	98,030,997	N	21.98	22.50	14.00	—	58.48	41	23.98	82
83	Camden, N. J.	124,543	146,734,388	16	24.55	20.57	14.48	—	59.60	—	—	83
84	Knoxville, Tenn.	124,183	192,480,104	32	16.40	10.00	22.70	N	49.10	53†	26.24	84
85	Tampa, Fla.[46]	124,073	205,308,842	22	19.90	10.00	25.10	—	55.00	60	33.00	85
86	Cambridge, Mass.	120,676	213,664,450	9	—	—	—	—	42.90	100	42.90	86
87	Savannah, Ga.	119,639	84,352,964	28	26.00	15.00	15.00	5.00	61.00	45	27.45	87
88	Canton, Ohio[47]	116,312	243,453,470	23	3.90	12.80	2.60	.40	19.70	65	12.81	88
89	South Bend, Ind.[48]	115,698	183,448,810	43	15.40	16.45	5.65	1.50	39.00	31	12.09	89
90	Berkeley, Calif.[49]	113,217	133,310,720	11	17.20	26.59	23.51	N	67.30	51†	34.64	90
91	Elizabeth, N. J.	112,675	141,689,450	11	31.57	24.14	6.19	—	61.90	100	61.90	91
92	Fall River, Mass.	111,523	124,445,600	13	49.80	—	—	—	49.80	60	29.88	92
93	Peoria, Ill.[50] ‡	111,523	366,118,460	32	9.50	9.72	1.28	N	20.50	23	4.72	93
94	Wilmington, Del.	109,907	187,948,750	N	17.62	4.38	6.50	—	28.50	50	14.25	94
95	Evansville, Ind.	109,869	Not Reported									95

See also state notes at end of tabulation.

[40]**Sacramento.** County rate includes $.40 Sacto-Yolo mosquito abatement, $.60 Sacto-Yolo port district and $.40 American River flood control (on land only) rates.

[41]**Charlotte.** Figure on assessed valuation not final. City rate includes $.80 parks and recreation and $.04 Mecklenburg industrial home rates.

[42]**Fort Wayne.** City rate includes $1.70 township and $1.70 library rates.

[43]**Gary.** City rate includes $4.37 township, $1.34 public library and $1.68 sanitary district rates.

[44]**Chattanooga.** City rate includes school rate.

[45]**Scranton.** City rate represents a weighted average of $31.31 on land and $15.65 on improvements. County rate includes $5.50 institutional poor rate.

[46]**Tampa.** County rate includes $.50 port and $.20 West Coast navigation district rates.

[47]**Canton.** City rate includes $.10 township rate.

[48]**South Bend.** City rate includes $.62 township rate.

[49]**Berkeley.** County rate includes $4 utility district, $.50 regional parks and $.14 mosquito abatement rates.

[50]**Peoria.** City rate includes $1.14 township, $1.17 park, $.45 G. P. sanitary and $.25 airport rates.

	City	Preliminary Census 1950	Assessed Value	Per Cent Personalty	Actual Tax Rate as Levied per $1,000 Assessed Valuation					Est. Ratio of Assessed Value to Current Market Value (Per Cent)	Adjusted Tax Rate on 100% Basis of Assessment	
					City	School	County	State	Total			
96	Reading, Pa.	109,062	142,862,110	N	14.00	20.00	6.50	—	40.50	54†	21.77	96
97	New Bedford, Mass.	109,033	126,707,600	15	35.45	13.15	3.10	.30	52.00	50	26.00	97
98	Corpus Christi, Texas	108,053	127,022,590	22	20.00	18.00	7.20	13.00	58.20	28†	16.12	98
99	Allentown, Pa.‡	106,233	118,250,300	N	15.00	18.00	7.00	—	40.00	32†	12.78	99
100	Phoenix, Ariz.	105,442	115,025,791	21	18.50	36.80	7.70	9.50	72.50	25	18.10	100
101	Montgomery, Ala.	105,098	66,292,291	31	12.50	7.00	7.50	6.50	33.50	33	11.06	101
102	Waterbury, Conn	104,242	258,371,270	33	22.03	10.37	.53	.07	33.00	63	20.79	102
103	Pasadena, Calif.[51]	104,087	237,445,085	10	11.00	25.30	19.67	N	55.96	55†	30.74	103
104	Duluth, Minn.‡	104,066	49,805,859	22	47.73	61.47	36.05	7.99	153.24	35	53.63	104
105	Somerville, Mass.	102,254	127,760,800	5	53.60	—	—	—	53.60	—	—	105
106	Utica, N. Y.	101,479	153,140,806	N	23.55	13.24	16.20	—	52.99	100	52.99	106
107	Little Rock, Ark.	101,387	63,292,230	28	11.80	29.00	5.20	N	46.00	12	5.52	107
	GROUP V Population 50,000 to 100,000											
108	Lynn, Mass.	99,521	139,252,035	11	56.80	—	N	N	56.80	75	42.60	108
109	Richmond, Calif.[52]	99,218	92,077,310	25	28.37	32.88	23.30	—	84.55	25	21.14	109
110	Jackson, Miss.	97,674	135,167,774	32	17.50	13.50	13.25	2.00	46.25	47†	21.60	110
111	Lincoln, Neb.[53]	97,423	144,297,610	34	13.80	27.88	4.85	8.06	54.59	50	27.30	111
112	Albuquerque, N. M.	97,012	63,918,468	—	13.79	6.92	11.16	5.71	37.59	60	22.55	112
113	Lowell, Mass.[54]	96,523	107,635,850	10	52.92	2.65	.23	—	55.80	100	55.80	113
114	St. Petersburg, Fla.[55]	95,712	258,419,803	8	20.12	12.60	8.31	—	41.03	65	26.67	114
115	Madison, Wis.[56]	95,594	244,098,015	17	9.81	13.27	6.69	.23	30.00	83	24.90	115
116	Glendale, Calif.[57]	95,398	133,677,035	16	10.30	26.34	18.27	N	54.91	50	27.45	116
117	San Jose, Calif.	95,044	130,176,450	23	17.74	29.60	18.70	N	66.04	39	25.76	117
118	Dearborn, Mich.	94,529	376,627,830	44	13.87	20.36	6.66	N	40.89	28	11.65	118
119	Beaumont, Texas[58]	93,715	119,630,400	25	16.40	15.00	24.80	—	56.20	31†	17.52	119
120	Rockford, Ill.[59] ‡	92,503	305,026,908	23	8.23	10.48	1.22	—	19.93	50	9.97	120
121	Saginaw, Mich.	92,352	144,236,740	25	14.35	13.64	5.40	N	33.39	70	23.37	121
122	Schenectady, N. Y.	92,070	175,806,950	N	21.26	15.45	9.52	—	46.23	65	30.05	122
123	Lansing, Mich.[60]	91,694	174,848,760	33	18.70	13.15	6.85	—	38.70	30	11.61	123
124	Roanoke, Va.	91,089	136,466,109	22	26.60	—	—	—	26.60	60	15.96	124
125	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	90,875	173,148,255	N	19.96	17.36	11.33	N	48.65	33	16.05	125

See also state notes at end of tabulation.

[51]**Pasadena.** County rate includes $1.88 flood control and $1.40 sanitation district rates.

[52]**Richmond.** City rate includes $3.15 water district and $2.18 hospital district rates.

[53]**Lincoln.** City rate includes $2 sanitary district rate.

[54]**Lowell.** City rate includes school rate.

[55]**St. Petersburg.** County rate includes $.15 special road district rate.

[56]**Madison.** City rate includes $.78 library and $.15 metropolitan sewer district rates.

[57]**Glendale.** County rate includes $1.88 Los Angeles County flood control rate.

[58]**Beaumont.** County rate includes state rate.

[59]**Rockford.** City rate includes $1.79 township, $.83 sanitary district, $.60 airport district and $.43 park district rates.

[60]**Lansing.** County and school rates are the preliminary rates set by the County Tax Allocation Board and, at the time of the city's reporting, were not the final or official rates.

	City	Preliminary Census 1950	Assessed Value	Per Cent Personalty	Actual Tax Rate as Levied per $1,000 Assessed Valuation					Est. Ratio of Assessed Value to Current Market Value (Per Cent)	Adjusted Tax Rate on 100% Basis of Assessment	
					City	School	County	State	Total			
126	Fresno, Calif.[61]	90,618	108,970,495	19	16.43	30.20	15.87	—	62.51	44	27.50	126
127	Harrisburg, Pa.	89,091	102,536,665	N	15.00	17.50	8.00	N	40.50	56†	22.70	127
128	Hammond, Ind.[62]	87,423	117,560,375	23	19.57	29.64	7.09	1.50	60.20	29†	17.73	128
129	Winston-Salem, N. C.	86,816	178,522,336	50	19.50	3.50	6.00	N	29.00	30	8.70	129
130	Huntington, W. Va.[63]	86,160	178,806,130	43	6.20	13.76	4.94	.10	25.00	55	13.75	130
131	Columbia, S. C.	85,949	Not Reported									131
132	Waco, Texas	84,300	109,661,360	33	16.80	15.00	6.90	4.20	42.90	31†	13.35	132
133	Sioux City, Iowa	84,035	85,359,786	13	22.24	28.87	10.17	N	61.28	—	—	133
134	Quincy, Mass.	83,190	Not Reported									134
135	Manchester, N. H.[64]	82,581	121,851,507	25	36.07	—	4.83	.10	41.00	94†	38.58	135
136	East St. Louis, Ill.	81,950	Not Reported									136
137	Pawtucket, R. I.	81,180	Not Reported									137
138	Binghamton, N. Y.	81,132	120,357,547	N	27.56	11.08	7.08	—	45.72	100	45.72	138
139	Newton, Mass.	80,996	212,500,000	10	—	—	—	—	38.40	70	26.88	139
140	Springfield, Ill.[65]	80,832	214,720,038	16	9.02	10.91	2.47	N	22.40	80	17.92	140
141	Lawrence, Mass.[66]	80,427	90,260,100	10	33.31	19.50	4.79	—	47.60	—	—	141
142	Columbus, Ga.	79,510	80,000,000	25	16.50	19.50	12.50	5.00	53.50	30†	16.13	142
143	Burbank, Calif.	78,318	Not Reported									143
144	East Orange, N. J.	78,057	117,543,912	9	23.02	20.77	9.61	—	53.40	—	—	144
145	Springfield, Ohio[67] #	78,029	150,132,253	27	4.90	11.80	3.10	.20	20.00	—	—	145
146	Topeka, Kan.[68]	77,827	86,379,970	19	19.75	18.05	8.23	1.67	47.70	35	16.70	146
147	Portland, Me.[69]	76,936	100,251,575	30	35.75	15.45	1.59	5.61	58.40	60	35.04	147
148	Altoona, Pa.	76,844	Not Reported									148
149	Bayonne, N. J.	76,657	Not Reported									149
150	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.[70]	76,638	83,110,693	7	17.66	21.00	11.20	—	49.86	—	—	150
151	St. Joseph, Mo.[71]	75,572	71,286,970	31	18.50	15.60	8.80	.70	43.60	75	32.70	151
152	Amarillo, Texas.[72]	73,737	122,391,376	33	14.40	13.80	8.00	4.20	40.40	33†	13.53	152
153	Greensboro, N. C.[73]	73,703	163,762,105	39	16.70	3.90	9.80	—	30.40	85	25.84	153
154	New Britain, Conn.	73,663	131,230,588	31	—	—	—	—	41.90	75	31.43	154
155	Davenport, Iowa	73,640	Not Reported									155

See also state notes at end of tabulation.

[61]**Fresno.** County rate includes $.58 mosquito abatement district and $1 library rates.

[62]**Hammond.** City rate includes $2.47 township, $1.10 library and $2.73 sanitary district rates.

[63]**Huntington.** Rates shown are for Class IV property.

[64]**Manchester.** City rate includes school rate.

[65]**Springfield (Ill.).** City rate includes $1.30 township, $.49 sanitary district, $.58 park district and $.65 airport rates.

[66]**Lawrence.** City rate includes $.65 overlay and $18.75 unclassified rates.

[67]**Springfield (Ohio).** City rate includes $.03 township rate.

[68]**Topeka.** City rate includes $3.15 municipal university and $.90 library rates. County rate includes $1.80 county school rate.

[69]**Portland.** City rate includes $4.29 debt service (including school debt service) and $2.16 capital improvement rates.

[70]**Wilkes-Barre.** County rate includes $3 institution rate.

[71]**St. Joseph.** City rate includes $1.50 garbage disposal and $.50 municipal museum rates.

[72]**Amarillo.** City rate includes $1.40 junior college rate.

[73]**Greensboro.** City rate includes $4.60 debt service and $.70 parks and recreation rates.

	City	Preliminary Census 1950	Assessed Value	Per Cent Personalty	Actual Tax Rate as Levied per $1,000 Assessed Valuation					Ratio of Assessed Value to Current Market Value (Per Cent)	Tax Rate on 100% Basis of Assessment	
					City	School	County	State	Total			
156	Stamford, Conn.[74]	73,584	205,544,791	25	26.90	14.60	—	—	41.50	50	20.75	156
157	Pontiac, Mich.	73,112	153,216,160	33	13.98	12.22	5.90	—	32.10	85	27.29	157
158	Evanston, Ill.[75] ‡	73,030	212,600,327	11	11.42	10.19	7.24	—	28.85	100	28.85	158
159	Charleston, W. Va.	72,818	169,436,010	44	5.00	10.87	4.29	.07	20.23	20	4.05	159
160	Cedar Rapids, Iowa[76]	72,149	87,390,248	31	22.05	32.21	7.73	N	64.99	40	26.00	160
161	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.[77]	71,837	156,622,240	N	17.27	16.82	9.11	N	43.20	100	43.20	161
162	Stockton, Calif.	71,660	97,845,355	20	25.60	27.82	19.27	—	62.69	40	25.08	162
163	Troy, N. Y.	71,559	73,694,998	N	30.47	16.27	17.79	—	64.53	89	57.43	163
164	Augusta, Ga.	71,507	———	—	21.00	22.50	13.00	5.00	61.50	30†	18.62	164
165	Lubbock, Texas	71,390	Not Reported									165
166	Santa Monica, Calif.[78]	71,299	101,531,800	27	19.60	22.22	18.27	N	63.09	30	18.93	166
167	Portsmouth, Va.	71,294	60,673,572	10	25.00	—	—	—	25.00	50	12.50	167
168	Racine, Wis.	70,749	127,353,110	18	10.07	16.54	6.54	.37	33.52	50	16.76	168
169	Durham, N. C.	70,307	147,221,344	41	12.90	4.10	6.50	N	23.50	55	9.40	169
170	Macon, Ga.[79]	70,106	———	—	13.00	—	25.50	5.00	43.50	—	—	170
171	Charleston, S. C.	68,243	23,027,583	41	62.00	40.00	27.00	N	129.00	8	10.32	171
172	Lakewood, Ohio‡	67,878	114,320,311	9	10.60	16.80	4.20	.20	31.80	50	15.90	172
173	Decatur, Ill.	67,801	Not Reported									173
174	Wichita Falls, Texas[80]	67,709	———	—	16.50	16.90	—	—	33.40	50	16.70	174
175	Cicero, Ill.[81]	67,109	191,749,874	27	7.56	13.88	9.70	—	31.14	—	—	175
176	Springfield, Mo.[82]	66,302	56,349,400	33	16.00	26.50	7.80	.60	50.90	30	15.27	176
177	Medford, Mass.	66,109	Not Reported									177
178	Bethlehem, Pa.[83]	66,027	87,603,214	13	16.00	17.50	11.00	—	44.50	34†	15.03	178
179	Galveston, Texas	65,898	Not Reported									179
180	Chester, Pa.	65,824	66,244,228	N	17.70	19.00	6.00	—	42.70	49†	20.75	180
181	Raleigh, N. C.	65,123	105,823,213	29	13.80	6.50	3.50	—	23.80	53†	12.70	181
182	Clifton, N. J.	64,567	87,702,648	10	16.00	30.70	8.80	N	55.50	75	41.63	182
183	Waterloo, Ia.[84]	64,354	84,927,534	23	20.61	25.68	7.69	N	53.98	45	24.29	183

See also state notes at end of tabulation.

[74]**Stamford.** Rate shown is for Taxing District "A". Adjusted rate for District "B" is $19; for District "C", $16.30.

[75]**Evanston.** City rate includes $.04 park district and $3.20 unclassified rates.

[76]**Cedar Rapids.** Assessed valuation does not include $33,197,730 of moneys and credits taxed at $5 per thousand.

[77]**Mt. Vernon.** City rate includes $1.43 library rate.

[78]**Santa Monica.** Total assessment rolls exclude $7,593,300 unsecured personal property to which last year's tax rate is applied and $29,103,430 solvent credits, taxed at $1 per thousand. County rate includes $3 metropolitan water district and $1.88 Los Angeles County flood control rates.

[79]**Macon.** County rate includes school rate.

[80]**Wichita Falls.** City rate includes $2.50 water improvement district rate. School rate includes $3.90 college rate.

[81]**Cicero.** County rate includes $.44 forest preserve district, $3.06 sanitary district, $.20 poor relief and $.78 T.B. sanitarium rates. Total rate shown is for Clyde Park District. Hawthorne Park District rate is $30.66.

[82]**Springfield (Mo.).** County rate includes $3.50 road rate.

[83]**Bethlehem.** City lies in two counties. County rate shown is for Northampton County. Lehigh County rate is $7.

[84]**Waterloo.** Total assessment rolls exclude $17,204,661 of moneys and credits assessed at 100% and taxed at $5 per thousand.

	City	Preliminary Census 1950	Assessed Value	Per Cent Personalty	Actual Tax Rate as Levied per $1,000 Assessed Valuation					Est. Ratio of Assessed Value to Current Market Value (Per Cent)	Adjusted Tax Rate on 100% Basis of Assessment	
					City	School	County	State	Total			
184	Covington, Ky.	64,282	73,999,055	10	17.00	14.90	N	N	31.90	70	22.33	184
185	Terre Haute, Ind.[85]	64,047	70,630,640	30	21.70	19.90	11.70	1.50	54.80	30	16.44	185
186	Lancaster, Pa.[86]	63,601	101,280,650	N	9.50	14.00	5.00	—	28.50	55†	15.55	186
187	Pueblo, Colo.[87]	63,561	41,647,874	18	36.80‡	32.04‡	12.50‡	3.90‡	85.24‡	20	17.05	187
188	Alameda, Calif.	63,425	41,101,900	16	15.18	2.02	47.90	—	65.10	21†	13.88	188
189	Oak Park, Ill.‡[88]	63,175	163,039,455	11	13.26	14.80	3.60	—	31.66	79	25.01	189
190	Brockton, Mass.[89]	62,856	82,447,850	11	53.80	N	N	N	53.80	55	29.59	190
191	San Bernardino, Calif.	62,792	Not Reported									191
192	Johnstown, Pa.[90]	62,723	72,315,665	N	15.00	19.00	8.00	—	42.00	58†	24.16	192
193	Atlantic City, N. J.	61,642	95,521,833	9	42.80	20.20	15.70	N	78.70	—	—	193
194	Alexandria, Va.[91]	61,604	107,719,765	25	26.50	—	—	—	26.50	50	13.25	194
195	Malden, Mass.	59,779	Not Reported									195
196	York, Pa.	59,704	121,668,925	N	7.00	13.50	9.50	—	30.00	63†	18.78	196
197	New Rochelle, N. Y.	59,626	168,565,105	5	21.40	14.60	8.30	—	44.30	100	44.30	197
198	Irvington, N. J.	59,142	Not Reported									198
199	Cleveland Heights, Ohio	58,782	120,903,013	8	7.90	19.20	4.20	.20	31.50	60	18.90	199
200	Wheeling, W. Va.	58,447	161,496,375	54	4.71	7.95	3.66	.07	16.39	25	4.10	200
201	Muncie, Ind.[92]	58,364	66,560,565	49	20.40	28.10	4.60	1.50	54.60	33	18.02	201
202	Greenville, S. C.	57,932	22,048,755	45	60.00	42.00	37.00	—	139.00	5	6.95	202
203	Passaic, N. J.	57,851	95,857,267	22	25.82	24.30	8.78	—	58.90	60	35.34	203
204	Hamilton, Ohio	57,717	103,066,000	27	6.19	15.55	2.20	.20	24.14	50	12.07	204
205	Port Arthur, Texas	57,377	78,389,010	19	17.60	—	—	—	17.60	—	—	205
206	Kalamazoo, Mich.	57,326	120,642,443	36	10.56	14.98	5.22	—	30.76	—	—	206
207	Brookline, Mass.	56,952	Not Reported									207
208	Ogden, Utah[93]	56,910	51,433,767	25	18.50	34.48	9.85	—	62.83	26	16.34	208
209	Gadsden, Ala.	55,528	41,471,792	11	10.00	8.00	11.50	6.50	36.00	20	7.20	209
210	Union City, N. J.	55,322	Not Reported									210
211	Cranston, R. I.[94]	55,130	127,007,840	30	28.00	—	N	N	28.00	67	18.76	211
212	Lexington, Ky.‡	54,449	73,300,000	17	16.60	27.00	5.00	.50	49.10	56†	27.41	212
213	Holyoke, Mass.	54,441	82,040,710	7	37.42	—	2.37	.21	40.00	60	24.00	213

See also state notes at end of tabulation.

[85]**Terre Haute.** City rate includes $1.64 township rate.

[86]**Lancaster.** County rate includes $2 institution district rate. County also has a $4 rate on intangible personal property.

[87]**Pueblo.** City rate includes $2.10 junior college rate. School rate shown is for School District #1. Rate for School District #20 is $30.91.

[88]**Oak Park.** City rate includes $6.36 of unclassified rates.

[89]**Brockton.** City rate includes the school rate, a share of county's rate and the rate for certain state rendered services.

[90]**Johnstown.** City rate includes $.50 library rate.

[91]**Alexandria.** Rate shown is for real estate. Personalty rate is $30 per thousand.

[92]**Muncie.** City rate includes $1.50 poor and $1.35 library rates.

[93]**Ogden.** County rate includes $.90 mosquito abatement and $.50 water conservancy district rates.

[94]**Cranston.** City rate includes school rate.

	City	Preliminary Census 1950	Assessed Value	Per Cent Personalty	Actual Tax Rate as Levied per $1,000 Assessed Valuation					Ratio of Assessed Value to Current Market Value (Per Cent)	Tax Rate on 100% Basis of Assessment	
					City	School	County	State	Total			
214	Kenosha, Wis.[95]	54,360	87,655,420	13	11.06	21.56	10.00	.38	43.00	60	25.80	214
215	East Chicago, Ind.[96]	54,124	129,005,360	—	18.57	17.24	7.09	1.50	44.40	33	14.65	215
216	Pittsfield, Mass.	53,055	99,323,910	8	36.46	N	2.74	.40	39.60	50	19.80	216
217	Joliet, Ill.[97]	52,460	134,769,043	—	6.59	17.65	1.81	—	26.05	95	24.75	217
218	Green Bay, Wis.[98]	52,443	95,425,755	16	10.72	16.08	9.44	.34	36.58	56	20.48	218
219	Bay City, Mich.	52,372	68,084,545	28	19.98	12.78	6.33	—	39.09	33	12.90	219
220	Asheville, N. C.	52,203	74.111,297	30	15.30	10.20	9.30	N	34.80	40	13.92	220
221	Sioux Falls, S. D.	52,161	72,053,843	31	21.65	26.74	5.98	N	54.37	35	19.03	221
222	San Angelo, Texas	51,899	Not Reported									222
223	Orlando, Fla.[99]	51,826	117,813,025	15	16.00	—	33.00	—	49.00	48†	23.60	223
224	Laredo, Texas	51,694	Not Reported									224
225	Alhambra, Calif.[100]	51,284	74,638,400	13	11.10	25.40	19.67	—	56.17	40	22.47	225
226	McKeesport, Pa.	51,223	66,983,350	N	14.00	18.00	9.88	N	41.88	60	25.13	226
227	Berwyn, Ill.[100a]	51,176	97,014,216	9	12.06	15.58	3.60	—	31.24	100	31.24	227
228	Jackson, Mich.	50,904	102,810,825	31	10.00	13.40	6.10	—	29.50	50	14.75	228
229	Lorain, Ohio[101]	50,819	157,985,417	36	5.97‡	12.49‡	1.90‡	.20‡	20.56‡	50	10.28	229
230	South Gate, Calif.[102]	50,684	53,389,550	24	10.00	23.05	21.64	—	54.69	40	21.88	230
231	Hoboken, N. J.	50,510	Not Reported									231
232	Aurora, Ill.[103] ‡	50,508	116,150,469	20	10.42	13.99	1.19	N	25.60	62	15.87	232
233	Woonsocket, R. I.	50,186	87,678,850	31	25.00	—	—	—	25.00	70	17.50	233
	GROUP VI											
	Population 30,000 to 50,000											
234	Lima, Ohio‡	49,880	78,866,588	31	6.25	11.10	2.45	.20	20.00	47†	9.38	234
235	Elmira, N. Y.	49,690	55,191,822	N	27.44	14.13	14.34	N	55.91	75	41.93	235
236	Warren, Ohio[104] ‡	49,674	103,830,593	19	5.70	13.80	2.30	.20	22.00	55	12.10	236
237	Dubuque, Iowa	49,528	43,780,760	17	24.45	21.85	11.70	N	58.00	—	—	237
238	Norwalk, Conn.[105]	49,458	110,895,780	22	22.16	15.10	.24	—	37.50	40	15.00	238
239	Bloomfield, N. J.	49,313	86,858,543	14	17.60	26.50	9.80	—	53.90	40	21.56	239
240	Chicopee, Mass.	48,939	—	—	—	—	—	—	49.00	—	—	240

See also state notes at end of tabulation.

[95]**Kenosha.** City rate includes $1.25 library rate.

[96]**East Chicago.** City rate includes $2.47 township, $.80 library and $1.80 sanitation district rates.

[97]**Joliet.** City rate includes $2.01 township and $1.18 unclassified rates.

[98]**Green Bay.** City rate includes $1.80 metropolitan sewerage district rate.

[99]**Orlando.** County rate includes school and special school rates.

[100]**Alhambra.** County rate includes $1.88 flood control and $1.40 sanitation district rates.

[101]**Lorain.** City rate includes $.12 township rate.

[102]**South Gate.** County rate includes $2.65 sanitation district, $.72 Los Angeles County library and $1.88 flood control rates.

[103]**Aurora.** City rate includes $1.68 township, $.83 town road and bridge, $1 park district, $.81 sanitary district and $.13 forest preserve rates. School rate shown is for School District #129. Rate for School District #131 is $12.56.

[104]**Warren.** City rate includes $.10 township rate.

[105]**Norwalk.** City rate includes $10.96 inner district rate.

	City	Preliminary Census 1950	Assessed Value	Per Cent Personalty	Actual Tax Rate as Levied per $1,000 Assessed Valuation					Est. Ratio of Assessed Value to Current Market Value (Per Cent)	Adjusted Tax Rate on 100% Basis of Assessment	
					City	School	County	State	Total			
241	Rock Island, Ill.[106]	48,594	110,622,582	30	9.42	10.84	2.58	—	22.84	100	22.84	241
242	New Castle, Pa.	48,563	51,563,590	N	11.00	20.00	6.50	—	37.50	60	22.50	242
243	Battle Creek, Mich.	48,469	126,070,000	33	9.40	16.29	5.73	—	31.42	100*	31.42	243
244	Muskegon, Mich.	48,047	108,045,550	34	11.00	9.10	6.40	N	26.50	56	14.84	244
245	Compton, Calif.[107]	47,893	48,209,950	16	16.71	30.27	21.79	—	68.77	40	27.51	245
246	Fort Smith, Ark.	47,864	Not Reported									246
247	Lynchburg, Va.	47,639	75,755,396	17	12.00	11.50	N	N	23.50	70	16.45	247
248	La Crosse, Wis.[108]	47,396	78,313,885	22	9.14	16.36	12.19	.31	38.00	62	23.56	248
249	Ann Arbor, Mich.	47,279	63,318,730	20	12.50	17.98	6.00	N	36.48	29	10.58	249
250	Haverhill, Mass.	47,213	Not Reported									250
251	Waltham, Mass.	47,198	Not Reported									251
252	Abilene, Texas	47,102	85,461,030	27	13.10	8.40	5.00	4.20	30.70	45†	13.67	252
253	Royal Oak, Mich.[109]	46,817	58,103,430	10	22.41	30.40	8.04	N	60.85	30	18.26	253
254	Anderson, Ind.[110]	46,809	55,599,465	45	22.20	26.60	8.70	1.50	59.00	30	17.70	254
255	Riverside, Calif.	46,399	64,626,070	12	10.70	—	—	—	—	—	—	255
256	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	46,364	Not Reported									256
257	Highland Park, Mich.	46,155	137,725,400	40	15.00	12.50	6.11	—	33.61	—	—	257
258	Inglewood, Calif.[111]	46,046	71,471,400	27	17.50	32.96	21.36	—	71.72	50*	35.86	258
259	Everett, Mass.	45,789	100,481,025	20	26.34	11.46	1.68	2.12	41.60	50	20.80	259
260	Miami Beach, Fla.	45,541	309,636,950	13	16.00	16.60	—	—	32.60	100*	32.60	260
261	Santa Ana, Calif.[112]	45,534	59,282,500	14	18.74	22.36	17.17	—	58.27	50	29.14	261
262	Colorado Springs, Colo.‡	45,268	40,486,840	30	16.00	32.90	9.15	3.90	61.95	33	20.44	262
263	Council Bluffs, Iowa	45,184	31,794,058	8	26.04	35.76	11.30	.50	73.60	37	27.23	263
264	Tucson, Ariz.	45,064	36,931,230	13	39.85	54.46	9.16	9.50	112.97	55*	62.13	264
265	Wilmington, N. C.	44,975	Not Reported									265
266	Williamsport, Pa.[113]	44,964	32,576,190	N	14.75	22.00	8.00	—	44.75	30†	13.57	266
267	Santa Barbara, Calif.	44,764	Not Reported									267
268	West Hartford, Conn.	44,401	151,626,614	20	—	—	—	—	26.50	55	14.58	268
269	Arlington, Mass.	43,984	64,126,950	5	—	—	—	—	54.20	65	35.23	269
270	Montclair, N. J.	43,775	85,637,390	10	23.54	28.24	9.72	N	61.50	50	30.75	270

See also state notes at end of tabulation.

[106]**Rock Island.** City rate includes $1.23 township, $.59 street and bridge and $.87 airport authority rates.

[107]**Compton.** City rate includes $2.25 metropolitan water district rate.

[108]**La Crosse.** City rate includes $1.17 recreation rate.

[109]**Royal Oak.** City rate includes $2.41 unclassified rate.

[110]**Anderson.** City rate includes $1.10 township and $.80 library rates.

[111]**Inglewood.** City rate includes $1.10 municipal improvement district and $3.70 metropolitan water district rates. County rate includes $2.98 sanitation district, $1.88 flood control and $.71 library rates.

[112]**Santa Ana.** County rate includes $1.57 flood control, $.28 harbor, $.14 mosquito abatement, $.07 cemetery and $3 metropolitan water district rates, plus an acquisition and improvement rate of $.60 on land only.

[113]**Williamsport.** City rate includes $.75 library rate. County rate includes $3 institutional rate.

	City	Preliminary Census 1950	Assessed Value	Per Cent Personalty	Actual Tax Rate as Levied per $1,000 Assessed Valuation					Est. Ratio of Assessed Value to Current Market Value (Per Cent)	Adjusted Tax Rate on 100% Basis of Assessment	
					City	School	County	State	Total			
271	Meriden, Conn.	43,747	Not Reported									271
272	Elgin, Ill.[114]	43,534	112,820,447	22	7.28	13.60	1.19	—	22.07	75	16.55	272
273	White Plains, N. Y.	43,501	144,522,730	N	16.44	17.25	7.78	—	41.47	—	—	273
274	Mansfield, Ohio[115]	43,363	104,972,050	27	3.80	12.10	2.90	.20	19.00	—	—	274
275	Pensacola, Fla.	43,293	56,890,660	14	10.57	—	—	—	—	—	—	275
276	Jamestown, N. Y.	43,250	61,289,634	N	22.62	19.49	6.87	—	48.98	84	41.14	276
277	Hamtramck, Mich.	43,245	103,993,180	47	20.00	10.93	7.00	—	37.93	75	28.45	277
278	Salem, Ore.	43,064	Not Reported									278
279	West Palm Beach, Fla.[116]	43,053	83,225,200	13	28.50	—	35.00	—	63.50	50	31.75	279
280	Warwick, R. I.‡	43,027	70,827,755	21	27.50	N	N	N	27.50	50	13.75	280
281	West Allis, Wis.	42,945	106,281,362	34	15.52	11.80	17.45	.37	45.14	50	22.57	281
282	Fitchburg, Mass.	42,671	61,189,750	16	54.80	—	—	—	54.80	100	54.80	282
283	Sheboygan, Wis.	42,485	71,299,245	15	16.48	19.78	8.82	.33	45.41	50	22.71	283
284	Plainfield, N. J.	42,212	68,775,104	13	22.10	27.79	7.81	N	57.70	100*	57.70	284
285	North Little Rock, Ark.	42,142	Not Reported									285
286	Salem, Mass.[117]	41,842	59,736,540	11	30.96	19.07	4.26	.21	54.50	100	54.50	286
287	Meridian, Miss.	41,709	Not Reported									287
288	Newport News, Va.	41,571	60,320,856	24	17.31	15.19	—	—	32.50	54	17.55	288
289	San Mateo, Calif.	41,536	83,129,205	10	13.70	—	—	—	—	—	—	289
290	Euclid, Ohio	41,447	130,506,139	31	8.50	16.00	4.20	.20	28.90	60	17.34	290
291	Quincy, Ill.‡	41,402	115,270,975	49	7.65	9.91	2.53	—	20.09	100	20.09	291
292	Rome, N. Y.	41,379	36,260,097	N	28.47	22.71	20.39	—	71.57	79	56.54	292
293	Perth Amboy, N. J.	41,291	Not Reported									293
294	Lake Charles, La.	41,202	Not Reported									294
295	Lewiston, Me.[118]	41,142	37,986,789	22	40.32	—	1.34	5.34	47.00	30	14.10	295
296	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	40,975	60,193,066	N	28.68	16.49	—	—	45.17	73†*	33.07	296
297	Oshkosh, Wis.[119] ‡	40,934	66,405,775	21	13.03	17.51	6.26	.80	37.60	61	22.94	297
298	Greenwich, Conn.[120]	40,546	230,130,390	15	26.60	—	—	—	26.60	77	20.48	298
299	Zanesville, Ohio	40,424	Not Reported									299
300	Taunton, Mass.	40,056	39,245,680	6	—	—	—	—	49.20	70	34.44	300
301	High Point, N. C.	39,930	82,015,875	38	14.20	8.78	4.47	N	27.45	85*	23.33	301
302	East Cleveland, Ohio	39,875	65,188,591	10	8.90	16.10	4.20	.20	29.40	35	10.29	302
303	Kearny, N. J.	39,828	80,917,348	21	14.14	19.33	17.40	—	50.87	—	—	303

See also state notes at end of tabulation.

[114]**Elgin.** City rate includes $1.04 township, $.13 forest preserve, $.44 library, $2.95 road and bridge and $.41 sanitation district rates.

[115]**Mansfield.** City rate includes $.13 township rate.

[116]**West Allis.** City rate includes $1.42 township rate.

[117]**Salem.** City rate includes $.68 South Essex sewerage district and $1.25 overlay rates.

[118]**Lewiston.** City rate includes school rate.

[119]**Oshkosh.** County rate includes $.57 county school rate.

[120]**Greenwich.** Rate given is consolidated town and borough rate, including city, school, town and county rates. Rate includes $1.70 sewer district rate which applies only to property connected

	City	Preliminary Census 1950	Assessed Value	Per Cent Personalty	Actual Tax Rate as Levied per $1,000 Assessed Valuation					Est. Ratio of Assessed Value to Current Market Value (Per Cent)	Adjusted Tax Rate on 100% Basis of Assessment	
					City	School	County	State	Total			
304	University City, Mo.[121]	39,595	55,506,580	18	10.70	23.40	10.90	.60	45.60	25	11.40	304
305	Richmond, Ind.[122]	39,504	53,877,979	45	17.40	20.70	7.20	1.50	46.80	33	15.44	305
306	Champaign, Ill.[123] #	39,397	92,033,564	21	8.14	10.86	1.50	N	20.50	55	11.28	306
307	Waukegan, Ill.	39,099	Not Reported									307
308	Chelsea, Mass.	39,038	44,727,200	8	46.85	14.78	N	2.57	64.20	60	38.52	308
309	Great Falls, Mont.	39,006	76,960,885	—	49.30	55.91	23.05	7.50	135.76	35	47.52	309
310	Tyler, Texas[124]	38,864	62,922,555	31	16.81	11.19	11.40	4.20	43.60	45	19.62	310
311	New Brunswick, N. J.	38,768	47,182,259	13	23.10	24.10	15.80	—	63.00	—	—	311
312	Kokomo, Ind.[125]	38,600	47,720,145	46	17.46	23.95	8.08	1.50	50.99	57	29.06	312
313	Joplin, Mo.[126]	38,515	29,640,569	38	19.00	26.80	7.50	.60	53.90	25	13.48	313
314	Orange, N. J.	38,413	Not Reported									314
315	Monroe, La.	38,375	33,699,460	37	18.50	14.00	—	—	32.50	40	13.00	315
316	Yakima, Wash.	38,375	Not Reported									316
317	Norristown, Pa.	38,193	Not Reported									317
318	Fargo, N. D.[127]	37,931	60,008,282	25	19.30	16.71	15.38	3.03	54.42	—	—	318
319	Danville, Ill.[128]	37,892	80,386,632	24	11.12	12.80	2.08	—	26.00	100	26.00	319
320	West New York, N. J.	37,754	47,151,040	11	31.99	29.65	17.21	N	78.85	60	47.31	320
321	Cumberland, Md.	37,632	66,484,734	28	13.10	7.96	10.24	.60	31.90	75	23.93	321
322	Watertown, Mass.	37,399	64,500,000	6	—	—	—	—	42.60	100	42.60	322
323	Moline, Ill.[129]	37,296	101,826,676	28	7.64	12.76	2.58	—	22.98	67	15.40	323
324	Muskogee, Okla.	37,225	21,341,826	40	10.21	23.72	14.16	N	48.09	50	24.05	324
325	Pine Bluff, Ark.	37,147	Not Reported									325
326	Biloxi, Miss.	37,034	Not Reported									326
327	Independence, Mo.[130]	36,832	29,737,150	29	14.00	23.50	7.90	.60	46.00	50	23.00	327
328	Spartanburg, S. C.[131]	36,674	14,537,370	53	60.00	31.00	31.00	—	122.00	10	12.20	328
329	Auburn, N. Y.	36,667	54,800,000	77	21.77	12.81	8.47	—	43.05	70	30.14	329
330	Wyandotte, Mich.	36,666	Not Reported									330
331	Portsmouth, Ohio#	36,663	60,594,190	20	12.18	10.53	3.09	.20	26.00	25	6.50	331
332	Revere, Mass.	36,663	Not Reported									332
333	Hagerstown, Md.[132]	36,232	69,500,000	32	5.00	N	15.00	.60	20.60	50	10.30	333

See also state notes at end of tabulation.
to town sewer system.

[121]**University City.** County rate includes $7.40 unclassified rate.

[122]**Richmond.** City rate includes $1.55 township and $6.30 sanitary district rates.

[123]**Champaign.** City rate includes $1.67 township, $1.17 sanitary district and $.30 public health rates.

[124]**Tyler.** City rate includes $2 junior college district rate.

[125]**Kokomo.** City rate includes $.35 township rate. County rate includes $1.58 poor relief rate.

[126]**Joplin.** County rate includes $3.50 special road rate.

[127]**Fargo.** City rate includes $2.13 park rate.

[128]**Danville.** City rate includes $.80 sanitary district rate. County rate includes $.50 airport rate.

[129]**Moline.** City rate includes $.77 township and $.87 airport rates.

[130]**Independence.** County rate includes $1 library rate.

[131]**Spartanburg.** City rate includes $5 metropolitan sewer district rate.

[132]**Hagerstown.** County rate includes school rate.

	City	Preliminary Census 1950	Assessed Value	Per Cent Personalty	Actual Tax Rate as Levied per $1,000 Assessed Valuation					Ratio of Assessed Value to Current Market Value (Per Cent)	Tax Rate on 100% Basis of Assessment	
					City	School	County	State	Total			
334	Brownsville, Texas	36,176	18,045,575	19	19.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	334
335	Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	36,000	130,611,156	9	16.50	—	—	—	—	50	—	335
336	Enid, Okla.	35,976	29,910,722	24	16.09	31.00	7.64	—	54.73	25	13.68	336
337	Bristol, Conn.	35,873	Not Reported									337
338	Eau Claire, Wis.[133] ‡	35,862	65,962,670	12	11.00	14.60	10.90	.30	36.80	70	25.76	338
339	East Providence, R. I.	35,791	92,065,915	21	22.50	—	—	—	22.50	75	16.88	339
340	Steubenville, Ohio[134]	35,695	74,597,570	22	7.70	11.25	2.25	.40	21.60	40	8.64	340
341	Eugene, Ore.	35,672	32,322,668	19	20.10	47.50	7.60	—	75.20	23	17.30	341
342	Port Huron, Mich.	35,597	50,156,795	19	14.90	18.64	10.06	—	43.60	40	17.44	342
343	Elkhart, Ind.[135]	35,556	53,513,060	36	19.40	21.20	5.00	1.50	47.10	25	11.78	343
344	Lafayette, Ind.[136]	35,508	44,513,775	—	14.40	21.40	4.70	1.50	42.00	35	14.70	344
345	Hazleton, Pa.[137]	35,486	28,210,214	3	21.50	27.00	8.20	4.00	60.70	60	36.42	345
346	Pomona, Calif.[138]	35,157	38,639,950	14	24.78	31.14	16.39	N	72.31	40	28.93	346
347	Superior, Wis.	35,091	Not Reported									347
348	Petersburg, Va.[139]	34,948	39,340,935	19	25.00	—	N	N	25.00	50	12.50	348
349	Alexandria, La.‡	34,685	18,938,879	33	19.00	—	—	—	—	25	—	349
350	Nashua, N. H.	34,666	49,868,733	36	41.45	.13	5.12	N	46.70	—	—	350
351	Norwood, Ohio	34,626	Not Reported									351
352	Fayetteville, N. C.	34,605	Not Reported									352
353	Bakersfield, Calif.	34,540	Not Reported									353
354	Danville, Va.	34,537	Not Reported									354
355	Lawton, Okla.	34,527	Not Reported									355
356	Easton, Pa.	34,410	41,618,624	N	12.00	18.50	11.00	N	41.50	45†	18.55	356
357	Watertown, N. Y.	34,280	51,096,741	N	16.50	17.30	18.50	—	52.30	90	47.07	357
358	Newark, Ohio	34,178	Not Reported									358
359	Boise, Idaho[140]	34,152	29,240,038	16	41.50	35.00	16.00	3.65	96.15	20	19.23	359
360	Bloomington, Ill.[141]	34,048	90,798,616	—	7.36	11.78	1.83	—	20.97	—	—	360
361	Irondequoit, N. Y.	34,045	45,840,971	—	15.06	—	—	—	—	—	—	361
362	Owensboro, Ky.	33,983	Not Reported									362
363	Bellingham, Wash.[142]	33,934	21,712,124	37	21.28	15.49	10.33	2.32	49.42	19	9.39	363
364	Manchester, Conn.	33,906	Not Reported									364
365	Appleton, Wis.	33,892	69,000,375	16	9.60	13.30	6.74	.36	30.00	66†	19.83	365

See also state notes at end of tabulation.

[133]**Eau Claire.** City rate includes $1.10 library rate. County rate includes $.50 city-county health department rate.

[134]**Steubenville.** City rate includes $.10 township rate.

[135]**Elkhart.** City rate includes $1.30 township, $1 library and $.40 hospital aid rates.

[136]**Lafayette.** City rate includes $.50 township rate.

[137]**Hazleton.** City rate includes $3 institutional rate.

[138]**Pomona.** City rate includes $6.10 metropolitan water district and $1.88 flood control rates.

[139]**Petersburg.** City rate includes school rate.

[140]**Boise.** City rate includes $5 junior college district rate.

[141]**Bloomington.** City rate includes $1.37 township and $.90 sanitary district rates.

[142]**Bellingham.** County rate includes $2.64 port district rate.

	City	Preliminary Census 1950	Assessed Value	Per Cent Personalty	Actual Tax Rate as Levied per $1,000 Assessed Valuation					Est. Ratio of Assessed Value to Current Market Value (Per Cent)	Adjusted Tax Rate on 100% Basis of Assessment	
					City	School	County	State	Total			
366	Everett, Wash.[143]	33,807	21,944,643	29	17.25	13.50	14.10	2.50	47.35	50*	23.68	366
367	Marion, Ohio[144]	33,786	55,551,460	30	5.06	12.12	3.10	.20	20.48	50	10.24	367
368	Ottumwa, Iowa	33,640	Not Reported									368
369	Middletown, Ohio	33,640	Not Reported									369
370	Stratford, Conn.‡	33,620	58,006,020	24	14.94	23.26	N	N	38.20	52	19.86	370
371	Hutchinson, Kans.	33,524	54,691,986	21	19.95	20.71	10.29	1.67	52.62	33	17.36	371
372	Lafayette, La.‡	33,465	13,132,932	32	23.00	18.00	9.00	5.75	55.75	30	16.73	372
373	Wauwatosa, Wis.[145] ‡	33,300	62,197,755	3	10.76	17.20	17.60	.38	45.94	53	24.35	373
374	Burlington, Vt.	33,039	Not Reported									374
375	Butte, Mont.	32,904	16,440,770	14	40.68	44.63	35.46	7.50	128.27	50	64.14	375
376	Mishawaka, Ind.	32,878	Not Reported									376
377	Belleville, Ill.	32,701	Not Reported									377
378	Weymouth, Mass.	32,695	Not Reported									378
379	Paducah, Ky.[146]	32,430	27,518,990	33	18.50	15.00	5.00	1.00	39.50	22†	8.50	379
380	Amsterdam, N. Y.	32,269	27,451,602	N	34.43	33.85	22.69	—	90.97	65	59.13	380
381	Reno Nev.	32,225	58,284,467	16	11.70	12.10	19.30	6.90	50.00	—	—	381
382	Alton, Ill.[147] ‡	32,176	90,517,463	20	4.70	11.04	1.78	.28	17.80	100*	17.80	382
383	Newport, R. I.	32,090	85,673,900	37	28.50	N	N	N	28.50	50	14.25	383
384	Belleville, N. J.	32,059	42,122,828	11	29.00	27.70	9.10	—	65.80	—	—	384
385	Newburgh, N. Y.	31,924	41,832,408	N	20.90	17.10	6.33	.12	44.45	60	26.67	385
386	West Haven, Conn.	31,876	Not Reported									386
387	Clarksburg, W. Va.	31,817	75,783,710	46	3.26	6.48	3.53	.07	13.34	35	4.67	387
388	Cheyenne, Wyo.	31,807	32,278,976	16	10.50	25.89	9.48	1.50	47.37	25	11.84	388
389	Columbia, Mo.	31,731	Not Reported									389
390	Billings, Mont.	31,725	78,617,436	—	38.90	38.30	19.50	7.50	104.20	50	52.10	390
391	Bangor, Me.	31,473	37,555,470	24	56.00	—	—	—	56.00	30*	16.80	391
392	Galesburg, Ill.	31,357	Not Reported									392
393	Wilkinsburg, Pa.	31,281	Not Reported									393
394	Ashland, Ky.	31,228	Not Reported									394
395	Anniston, Ala.	31,150	———	—	15.00	8.00	11.50	6.50	41.00	30	12.30	395
396	Newport, Ky.	31,015	25,681,000	6	18.60	15.40	7.60	.60	42.20	60†	25.38	396
397	Albany, Ga.[148]	30,987	37,704,122	32	10.50	15.00	12.10	5.00	42.60	40	17.04	397
398	Lakeland, Fla.	30,846	47,707,770	10	16.00	20.50	14.50	N	51.00	60	30.60	398
399	Danbury, Conn.	30,713	Not Reported									399
400	Burlington, Iowa	30,639	23,319,468	23	24.01	31.17	12.93	—	68.11	60	40.87	400

See also state notes at end of tabulation.

[143]**Everett.** County rate includes $3.50 port district rate.

[144]**Marion (Ohio).** City rate includes $.10 township rate.

[145]**Wauwatosa.** City rate includes $1.42 metropolitan sewerage district rate.

[146]**Paducah.** City rate includes $.50 fire and police pension, $.30 appointive employees pension, $.55 library and $.60 junior college rates.

[147]**Alton.** City rate includes $1.28 township rate.

[148]**Albany.** Personalty includes $1,334,587 of public utilities.

	City	Preliminary Census 1950	Assessed Value	Per Cent Personalty	Actual Tax Rate as Levied per $1,000 Assessed Valuation					Est. Ratio of Assessed Value to Current Market Value (Per Cent)	Adjusted Tax Rate on 100% Basis of Assessment	
					City	School	County	State	Total			
401	Linden, N. J.	30,434	86,954,947	23	18.80	18.40	7.90	N	45.10	—	—	401
402	Wausau, Wis.	30,386	Not Reported									402
403	Fairfield, Conn.	30,370	76,815,305	22	32.40	—	—	—	—	40	12.96	403
404	New London, Conn.	30,367	57,999,000	22	38.50	—	—	—	38.50	75	28.88	404
405	Elyria, Ohio[149]	30,197	70,411,130	32	8.18	11.22	1.90	.20	21.50	100	21.50	405
406	Clinton, Iowa	30,151	Not Reported									406
407	Jackson, Tenn.	30,093	Not Reported									407
408	Marion, Ind.[150]	30,059	29,901,220	44	21.60	26.90	6.70	1.50	56.70	20	11.34	408

See also state notes at end of tabulation.

[149]**Elyria.** City rate includes $.07 township rate.

[150]**Marion (Ind.).** City rate includes $.30 township, $2.40 welfare and $1 township poor rates.

STATE NOTES

Alabama. Homestead exemption: first $2,000 of assessed value of homestead is exempt from state tax only.

Arkansas. Homestead exemption: first $2,500 of assessed value of homestead is exempt from state tax only.

Florida. Homestead exemption: First $5,000 of the assessed value of homesteads is exempt from state and all local taxes except debt service on obligations incurred prior to the passage of the amendment.

Georgia. Homestead exemption: $2,000 general exemption on owner-occupied property.

Illinois. Assessments of railroad, telephone and telegraph properties are made by the State Department of Revenue.

Iowa. Iowa property is assessed at 60% of actual value. Homestead exemption: credit of 25 mills (per dollar) is allowed on the first $2,500 of assessed valuation. Funds for such credit are supplied from state general funds.

Louisiana. Homestead exemption: $2,000 general exemption on owner-occupied residential property in Orleans Parish. A similar exemption from state, parish and special taxes, not including municipal or city taxes, in the rest of the state.

Minnesota. There are five classes of property assessed at varying percentages of true value: platted real estate at 40%, except for first $4,000 of homesteads assessed at 25%; unplatted real estate at 33 1/3%, except for first $4,000 of homesteads at 20%; iron ore at 50%; and personalty in six classes at 10%, 20%, 25%, 33 1/3%, and 40%. The first $4,000 is further exempt from state levies except debt service on obligations issued prior to enactment of the law.

Mississippi. Exemption from state taxes, school, district and county maintenance taxes may be claimed by the head of the family up to a maximum of $5,000 assessed value.

New York. Where state rate is not shown, it is included in the county rate.

Oklahoma. Homestead exemption: first $1,000 of assessed value of homestead is exempt from tax rates of all units.

Rhode Island. There is no county government in Rhode Island. There is a $4 per thousand tax rate on intangible property which is not included in the survey since there appears to be little attempt either to assess or collect this tax in most cities and towns outside of Providence and Woonsocket.

Texas. Homestead exemption: first $3,000 of assessed value of homestead is exempt from state property tax.

West Virginia. Property is divided into four classes: Class I, all intangible personalty; Class II, owner-occupied residences; Class III, all other property outside municipalities; and Class IV, all other property within municipalities. No municipal rates may be laid against Class III property. Each class has a maximum tax rate for all purposes. The maximum rates on $1,000 assessed valuation are: Class I, $5; Class II, $10; Class III, $15; and Class IV, $20.

News in Review

City, State and Nation . . . . Edited by H. M. Olmsted

Governments Strive for Better Personnel

Recruitment Methods Improved and Speeded

DIFFICULTIES in obtaining and retaining competent administrators and other employees are causing governments, from the federal to the local level, to devise new and improved methods of recruitment. Competition with private business and industry, as to salaries, prospects and prestige, is spurring public agencies to renewed efforts.

In the federal government the Civil Service Commission, with a Joint Committee of Expert Examiners, has asked placement and guidance officers of 60 representative colleges and universities for their view on the commission's methods, especially the junior management examination devised some time ago to select young people of ability as future executives.

The junior management examination is designed for outstanding young persons trained in management, the social sciences and public affairs. Successful candidates hold positions such as administrative analyst, budget analyst, foreign affairs analyst, information specialist, etc., in a number of federal departments and agencies.

The survey elicited helpful suggestions for the current examination and brought out that 75 per cent of the institutions found interest in federal administrative work increasing on their campuses. These ranged, geographically, from Dartmouth College and Harvard and Boston Universities in New England to the University of Southern California.

Various cities and states are speeding recruitment methods in an effort to offset their personnel losses to higher paying industry, according to the Civil Service Assembly.

In Kansas City, Missouri, under a streamlined procedure, examinations are given at the time an application is made for certain types of city employment. The test is graded immediately and the applicant is informed of the result rather than having to wait for the mails to bring the message. If successful, he is sent directly to the department head most in need of that type of worker. Despite the new procedure many Kansas City jobs are reported still unfilled. In the fire department alone, where examinations are given four days a week for fire fighters, there is a shortage of some 75 men.

In California three cities—Glendale, Pasadena and Santa Monica—in an effort to reduce costs and speed the hiring of badly needed personnel, are cooperating in giving examinations for prospective employees.

Several personnel agencies in the San Francisco area some time ago held a joint clerical examination simultaneously in five cities. Participating agencies were the California State Personnel Board, the Civil Service Commissions of both the city and county of San Francisco, San Mateo County, Contra Costa County and the Berkeley Personnel Board.

In several states continuous recruitment and examination programs are being carried on. Louisiana issued a booklet late in 1950 listing all examinations to be given during 1951. Monthly examinations were scheduled in 124 classes of jobs in the state service in an effort to build up eligible

sts. Other states using variations of his recruiting scheme include California, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Oklahoma and Texas.

In New York the personnel officers of each state department meet with representatives of the Civil Service Department's examination, classification and administrative divisions. These meetings, which are similar to annual budget conferences, enable the state to anticipate and plan for vacancies by obtaining advance knowledge of retirements, promotions, new jobs to be created during the year, etc.

Council-Manager Plan Developments

In an election on December 4, 1951, **Gloucester, Massachusetts,** (1950 population 25,167) voted 4,423 to 3,056 to adopt the council-manager plan (Plan C), with a council to be elected at large. The total vote at the election was 9,382.

Kingsville, Texas, (16,898) voted December 15 to adopt the council-manager plan. It went into effect immediately.

At a special election on November 27 the voters of **Port Angeles, Washington,** (11,233) adopted the state's optional council-manager plan by a vote of 2,073 to 652. The plan will go into effect in June 1952.

Voters of Marine City, Michigan, (4,270) adopted a council-manager charter on December 10. It became effective a week later.

Other cities which adopted the council-manager plan in 1951 but have not been reported here include **Santa Ana, California,** (45,533) and **Beeville** (9,345), **Childress** (7,619) and **Andrew** (3,294), all of **Texas. Ukiah, California,** (6,120) adopted the plan previous to 1951.

The question of adoption of the manager plan will be on the ballot at the annual town election in **Holden, Massachusetts,** on March 3.

A recount of ballots cast in **Lynn, Massachusetts,** on adoption of the council-manager plan, gave a total of 18,799 against to 18,651 for. This was a somewhat smaller margin of defeat than the original count showed.

In the town of **Shrewsbury, Massachusetts,** a committee of citizens has been appointed to look into the town manager plan and other forms of government and report to the next town meeting.

The Citizens League of **Pawtucket, Rhode Island,** has collected 10,566 signatures to a petition seeking a special election to choose a charter commission. Only 5,800 names were needed.

The board of **La Grange, Illinois,** reported last month as an additional council-manager community, adopted an ordinance last May creating the office of village superintendent. According to Robert A. Finley, former assistant director of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Municipal Affairs, who was appointed superintendent, the duties and authority of the office are practically the same as those of city managers generally, except for lack of complete jurisdiction over police and fire departments.

An election on the question of adopting the council-manager plan is scheduled for January 22 in **Peoria, Illinois.** The Junior Chamber of Commerce is active in the movement.

In **Springfield, Illinois,** the Manufacturers' and Employers' Association is working for a referendum on the manager plan at the April primary election. The plan is also under consideration for **Des Plaines, Illinois.**

Citizens of **Moberly, Missouri,** voted 2,769 to 1,172 at a special election December 11 to retain their council-manager government. This was the

third time since 1944 that the voters have approved the plan.

The 1951 **Kansas** legislature has revised the state laws so as to make clear that a city manager, and not the mayor, "shall appoint and remove all non-elective heads of departments, officers and employees of the city" and shall be responsible for law enforcement and administration. Commission-manager cities are also enabled to adopt the council-manager plan.

The city commission of **Cisco, Texas,** has before it a proposition to call an election to determine the attitude of the citizens of the city toward the council-manager form of government.

Voters of **Kirkland, Washington,** turned down a proposal to adopt the council-manager plan, 770 to 438, on November 20.

Jersey City Retains Commission Plan

A referendum on December 11, on a proposed change in the form of government in Jersey City, New Jersey, from the commission to mayor and council, resulted in retention of the existing form by a vote of nearly 46,000 to 20,000. Less than half the eligible voters participated.

The change was sought by a group of followers of former Mayor Frank Hague, calling itself the Regular Democrats for Clean Government, but without a vigorous campaign.

Grand Rapids and Suburbs Agree on Land Use Plan

Neighboring townships are joining with Grand Rapids, Michigan, in an effort to control land use so as to provide a sound development plan for the area.

Grand Rapids currently supplies the four townships adjacent to its boundaries with basic services such as water and sewerage and, to a limited extent, fire protection. Rates for these services, which are set by the city council, are somewhat higher than those charged within the city limits. The city requires that zoning restrictions in the areas thus served must conform to those of Grand Rapids.

Michigan Cities Cooperate in Refuse Disposal

Unable to find suitable nearby dumping grounds for their rubbish, nine council-manager cities and one township in the heavily populated southeastern section of Michigan north of Detroit, have banded together to form the Southeastern Oakland County Garbage and Rubbish Authority, to build a central incinerator for the group. Legislative authority for such a venture was given in 1947. Hauling trash to distant dumping sites was resulting in high disposal expense and the cost of individual installation of incinerators was prohibitive.

A pattern of cooperation for the communities was first established several years ago when a joint agreement was made to build an interceptor sewer to carry sewage from these cities to Detroit's disposal system.

In setting up the new disposal authority the councils of the ten communities adopted identical 30-year contracts, which provide that each city will collect its own refuse and deliver it over an acceptable route to the incinerator. Installation of the latter is being financed by the authority through a revenue bond issue. Disposal costs will be divided among the communities on the basis of tonnage of refuse delivered. Other cities in the area may contract with the authority for disposal service. The authority may ultimately collect the rubbish.

The governing body of the authority

nsists of the city managers of the ne cities and the supervisor of the wnship. Donald M. Oakes, city anager of Berkley, is chairman.

'est Coast Leagues old Big Conferences

The League of California Cities' d annual conference broke attendce records with a total registration 2,163; delegates numbered 1,356 and ests 807. It was held in San Franco October 15-17, with two hotels headquarters. Special attention was wen by three speakers to the ingrity of the public service. Another tstanding problem considered was at of city-county relations.[1]

A committee of representatives of ayors, councilmen, city managers d finance officers was created to udy budgeting, uniform accounting, lection of post-auditors, conduct of dits and the organization of mucipal finance administration.

Mayor Fletcher Bowron of Los ngeles was elected president.

The League of Oregon Cities and e Oregon Finance Officers Associion held a joint convention in Portnd in October, with an attendance 570. It was decided that committes representing the league and local tance groups would be formed to ork with state officials and interim gislative committees to seek a codinated approach to financial and her common problems. State ofials warned that the state must obn additional revenue or shift much the cost of various services to the calities. Commissioner William A. wes of Portland was elected presint.

The Nevada Municipal Association ld its annual conference in Reno, ctober 26-27. By resolution it requested the governor to call a meeting of representatives of all state agencies to work out an agreement for a more equitable distribution of the *ad valorem* tax; and it instructed its own legislative committees to study methods for securing increased revenues for cities and report to the spring meeting of the association. The conference was presided over by President William Peccole, Las Vegas councilman.

The Association of Washington Cities sponsored 22 regional meetings in September and October, which were attended by 1,127 persons. Leading topics dealt with were home rule and protection of local revenues.

Permanent Registration Law Enacted in Rhode Island

The legislature of Rhode Island, pursuant to a constitutional amendment adopted by the people last spring, has enacted a bill setting up the mechanics of a permanent personal registration system. The bill (S 7) was approved on September 21. Under its provisions each registrant signs a registration book, after giving the necessary information for entry therein, and also signs an original registration card carrying the same information. A duplicate is not signed. Voting records are kept on the cards. If a registered voter fails to vote at least once in five years he must register again in order to vote.

The local canvassing boards prepare preliminary lists of registered voters, to be publicly posted, and later prepare a final corrected list for election purposes.

New Congress Districts for New York Stir Controversy

A special session of the New York legislature on December 5 and 6 adopted two measures in quick succession for reapportionment of New

[1] See page 46, this issue.

York's congressional districts. They were signed by Governor Thomas E. Dewey. Both bills—especially the second—were vigorously opposed by the Democrats, the minority party in both legislative houses. The special session was necessary inasmuch as the 1950 census results call for a reduction of New York's congressional delegation from 45 to 43; and if redistricting is not accomplished all 43 would have to be elected at large, by statewide plurality vote.

The first bill was sponsored by the Joint Legislative Reapportionment Committee, headed by State Senator Pliny W. Williamson of Westchester County. The number of districts in New York City (predominantly Democratic) is reduced from 24 to 22; the number outside remains 21, but fast-growing Nassau County, just east of New York City, gains a seat and the area around Binghamton loses one. Both these areas are Republican.

Senator Williamson praised the committee bill as fair, equitable and in keeping with principles set forth by President Truman, in a message to Congress last January, as to compactness of districts and reasonable equality as to population.[1] The latter ranges from 297,131 for the 43rd district to 393,130 for the 27th, both of them up-state. The New York City average is given as 358,000; the up-state average, 330,000.

After the committee bill had been passed and signed the second bill was dealt with. It was sponsored by John R. Crews, Republican leader of the New York City borough of Brooklyn (constituting Kings County) and was introduced by Senator Arthur H. Wicks, majority leader of the Senate. The sole change was a redrawing of the twelfth district, in Brooklyn, to extend it across the borough in a long thin irregular line from Brooklyn Heights on the East River opposite Manhattan to Marine Park in the south part of the borough. It is expected to be safely Republican.

Senator Wicks stated that he introduced the bill "to give fair representation to the people—to the Republicans of Kings" and added "reapportionment has been used traditionally to the advantage of the party in power." In reply to Democratic charges of gerrymandering it was asserted that the Democrats had gerrymandered the city council districts in Brooklyn, and it was pointed out that the nine Brooklyn congressmen at present are all Democrats.

Two Republicans voted against the Crews measure—Senator Williamson in the Senate and Assemblyman John R. Brook, of Manhattan, in the lower house.

Democratic leaders have announced that they will ask the courts to invalidate the Crews bill; the committee bill may also be litigated. If the Crews bill is outlawed it was thought that the first bill would be effective as adopted. The new districts are not expected to be utilized for the April election of delegates to the presidential conventions.

Reapportionment of State Senate districts awaits the regular 1952 session, beginning January 3, and may be delayed another year to avoid internal party disputes. Assembly districts are yet to be revamped, by the council in New York City and by the Board of Supervisors in up-state counties.

[1] See the REVIEW, February 1951, page 92.

Montana Sets Up Little Hoover Committee

The state of Montana has recently established a Committee on Reorganization of State Government, which has appointed an executive director. A

committee is studying state purases and construction contracts.

ection Law Reform ught in New York State

A seven-point election law reform ogram will be introduced in the w York legislature in January, acding to Assemblyman John R. ook, chairman of the Joint Legisive Committee on Revision of the ection Law. He asserts that the sent election law enables some poical bosses to be well-nigh impregble and makes possible underworld ntrol of political leaders and organitions. Objectives of the program are orted to be:

1. Fix the date for primary elections September instead of in mid-summer, nen few besides disciplined party embers participate;

2. Repeal the Travia act of 1951, nich "stifles all challenge to leaderip" by requiring that those who obn signatures to designating petitions ust be members of the same party d residents of the district of the ndidate they represent;

3. Provide for election of Assembly strict leaders and county chairmen direct vote in party primaries inead of having county committeemen k district leaders and the latter ct county chieftains;

4. Repeal the Wilson-Pakula act nich prohibits a candidate of one litical party from entering the priary of another party without obtaing permission of the ruling committee the other party;

5. Reduce the size of county comittees and give greater authority and sponsibility to the executive comittees;

6. Adopt a system of permanent rsonal registration;

7. Provide for a statewide educaonal campaign to obtain greater pub: participation in party organization d party primaries.

Alabama Provides for Interns in State Service

The Alabama Department of Personnel has announced an internship program in public administration for qualified college graduates who are interested in entering the field. Various Alabama colleges and universities give examinations to graduating seniors who are prospective candidates for state jobs. Those finishing within the top dozen are selected for a three-months training program at a state agency.

If the interns successfully complete this probationary period their assignment is extended for another three months at an increased salary; after this appointments as full-fledged junior management assistants are made. Interns with special aptitudes for specialized fields, such as accounting, statistics or research, are encouraged to enter these fields instead of the broader fields of administration and management.

The municipal internship program of Pasadena, California, is now in its fourth year, according to the International City Managers' Association. Out of the top twelve students passing a competitive examination, four are selected each year to start work with the city during the school term, working twenty hours a week for 40 weeks. During this time they are given actual work assignments in about twelve different city departments learning about operations as well as contributing toward the accomplishment of city functions.

Several city managers in Maine have recently employed interns who are graduates of the University of Maine's public management training course.[1] The cities include Portland, Bangor, Ellsworth, Houlton, Old Town and Rockland.

[1]See "Maine Has a New Export," by T. E. Murphy. The REVIEW, March 1950, page 121.

County and Township . . . . . *Edited by Elwyn A. Mauck*

Alameda County Seeks to Void Coroner System

Takes Steps to Install New Medico-legal System

THE REPORT of a committee appointed two years ago by the Board of Supervisors of Alameda County, California, to study the need for establishing a medical-examiner system to replace the coroner setup, has been presented to the board, which has already taken steps to put its recommendations into effect.

The committee, consisting of a member of the board of supervisors, the sheriff, the district attorney, county medical director, county hospital pathologist, and one representative each of the Alameda County Taxpayers' Association, Morticians' Association and Medical Association, conducted a continuous independent study of both the Alameda County coroner's office and the medical examiner system used elsewhere and endorsed by the National Municipal League. At the same time Dr. Alan Moritz, of the Western Reserve University Medical School, made a survey of the work of the coroner's office.

An analysis and comparison of the findings of Dr. Moritz' study and that of the committee was made and summarized in the report by the committee, which was presented to the board of supervisors on June 8, 1951. While the committee did not agree with Dr. Moritz' study in certain details as to the functioning of agencies involved in the investigation, as well as in certain of his conclusions, both studies did agree on the desirability of the eventual establishment of a modern medical-examiner system.

The committee's report recommended that consideration be given to the ultimate enactment of enabling legislation on state and county levels to permit any county which so desired to establish the medical-examiner system. This would involve amending the constitution and general laws of California.

In Alameda County it would also involve amending the county charter so that, by a majority vote of the electorate, the word "coroner" could be deleted from Section 15 and inserted in section 17, thereby making the office of coroner a civil service appointive office rather than elective. The board of supervisors would have the power of appointment. Legislation could then be enacted enabling counties to prescribe by ordinance that the coroner be a qualified, certified pathologist with medico-legal experience. A completely equipped and staffed scientific laboratory would also have to be provided for.

The committee recommended that, as soon as possible, the necessary charter amendments be submitted to the voters, making the office of coroner appointive, with provision for prescribing professional qualifications for the office. Realizing that this would take time, the committee set forth two alternatives which could be adopted in successive stages until such time as the necessary amendments and legislation could be enacted.

The first alternative included the following three recommendations:

(1) Legislative action by the board of supervisors abolishing the present positions of autopsy surgeon and creating in the coroner's office the civil service positions of deputy-coroner-pathologist (two), chemist-toxi-

logist and laboratory technician. ne position of the deputy-coroner-thologist should be a full-time one d must be held by a fully qualified thologist with special medico-legal ining and experience.

(2) Construction and equipment of complete scientific laboratory.

(3) Discontinuance of the routine roner's inquest. The coroner should ve (as he already does) the power hold an inquest at his own dis-tion in special cases.

The second alternative was sug-sted as an interim measure until e first could be put into effect. By terms the services and facilities of competent and fully qualified pa-logist and laboratory should be tained, so that all autopsies per-med under the coroner's jurisdic-n would be under the supervision such a pathologist and with all necessary facilities.

For the fiscal year 1951-1952 the ard of supervisors of Alameda unty appropriated the necessary nds for putting the second alter-tive into immediate effect. Thus, ameda County has made arrange-nts for securing the services and ilities of a competent and qualified thologist and laboratory, keeping in nd, however, that this is only a op-gap measure and looking for-rd to the day when it will be able set up a regular medical-examiner stem.

R. S. C.

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iladelphia City-County ome Rule Faces Opposition

After overwhelming popular ap-oval of a constitutional amendment rmitting complete consolidation of y and county offices was given last ovember,[1] there are indications that an element in the state legislature may attempt to thwart public will to protect the jobs of some county office-holders in the Philadelphia area.

The Greater Philadelphia Movement, one of the sponsors of the consolidation plan, insists that the legislature should merely amend the home rule act in order to permit Philadelphia to make the merger fully effective. Warning that any dictation by the legislature would "serve as evidence of political hyprocrisy of the rankest sort and an outright sabotaging of a clear and firm mandate of the people," the organization, in a letter to the state senators from Philadelphia, continued:

"The directors of the Greater Philadelphia Movement strongly urge that you fulfill your responsibility as deans of the respective (Philadelphia) delegations to the State Senate by carrying to completion the twice-repeated and overwhelming sentiment of the people of this city for the rights and benefits of home rule.

"Since November 6, the voters of this city have felt secure in the belief that the legislature, in view of the election results and Governor Fine's oft-repeated support of home rule for Philadelphia, would keep its share of the bargain by simply extending the home rule powers of the city government to cover the now evaporated county.

"To accomplish this, the Assembly need only amend Section 17 of the home rule act by granting Philadelphia local self-government of the functions of county government in its area. Having done this, the provisions of the home rule act will apply.

"However, in recent days, we have received disquieting reports of plans under way both in Harrisburg and here at home to run out on this solemn commitment. If there is substance to

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[1] See the REVIEW, December 1951, page 1.

these reports, the only result will be a synthetic and insincere consolidation.

"An act of the legislature, with its multitude of statewide problems, attempting to dictate from Harrisburg the details of how the erstwhile county offices are fitted into the city government, would be to withhold home rule from Philadelphia. . . .

"There is no Republican or Democratic form of home rule. Thus we are certain that you will let nothing stand in your way in assuming and fulfilling this cardinal responsibility to the citizens of Philadelphia."

California Seeks Solution to City-County Problems

The recent annual conference of the League of California Cities adopted two resolutions relating to city-county relations. In these resolutions the cities first pledged to cooperate with the Senate Committee on State and Local Taxation and the Assembly Committee on Municipal and County Government, both of which are studying the problem of financing urban services in the unincorporated areas adjacent to large cities[1] and, secondly, they urged that the counties, during the time of the legislative surveys, refrain from granting new or additional services to unincorporated areas and, if possible, that they correct some of the more obvious inequities.

Immediately after the conference, a meeting was held by the boards of directors of the league and the County Supervisors Association at which it was agreed that in all counties where intergovernmental problems exist, especially in urban counties, quasi-official committees of city and county officials should be appointed to meet regularly and endeavor to work out solutions to such problems.

[1]See the REVIEW, January 1951, page 44; March 1951, page 155.

Early last year the two organizations were in sharp, and at times bitter, disagreement over the question of payment for municipal-type services in unincorporated urban areas. The cities introduced legislation to exempt their taxpayers from contributing to the support of such services. The counties opposed the proposal claiming that the position of the cities was not supported by any impartial factual study.

The two boards of directors pledged the full cooperation of their organizations to the interim studies in order that a solution to the problem might be proposed when the legislature reconvenes in regular session January 1, 1953. It was proposed that Sacramento County be designated for a pilot study. The problem areas to be investigated are: (1) Sheriff service to unincorporated urban areas and prisoner classification; (2) roads, especially subdivision streets, curbs, gutters and lighting; (3) fire service for structures in the unincorporated areas; (4) health; (5) library; (6) neighborhood recreation and park service; and (7) planning and zoning.

Maryland Counties Engage in Planning

The chairman of the Talbot County, Maryland, Planning and Zoning Commission, created recently, has announced his plan to initiate immediately a study of the area leading to a master plan of development. He believes it is urgent because he expects the opening of the huge Chesapeake Bay bridge next year to effect drastic changes in the economy of Maryland's Eastern Shore.

Anne Arundel County, Maryland, embracing the state capital at Annapolis, has just announced appointment of a planning commission. Its planning and zoning problems are most urgent around Annapolis and in the area adjacent to Baltimore.

evere Voters ebuke Councillors

Turn Down Candidates Who Tried to Oust City Manager

N THE second P. R. election under the Plan E charter of Revere, assachusetts, November 6, voters of at city dealt a sharp rebuff to three uncillors running for reelection who d attempted a surprise removal of e city manager a year ago. Two of em, including one who had originally supported the Plan E government d the city manager but later joined e opposition ouster move, were deated, and the third, possibly by vire of an intensive campaign using dio and television, managed to get ected but only after his much lower st-choice poll had indicated a disct drop in popularity since the 1949 ection.

The Revere *Journal*, which during the mpaign sought to maintain neutrali, reported the election in full detail. hailed the result as a vote of conlence for City Manager Edward C. onahan and for the Plan E charter. bout 76.6 per cent of the registered ters cast ballots, this relatively good rnout perhaps reflecting the fact at the P. R. form of election makes ery vote important, regardless of e district the voter finds himself in.

The three councillors who upheld e manager last January, including ne who did so at the last minute n second thought, and one who voted present," claiming insufficient infoation on the issue, were reelected. hus the only changes on the seven- an council were the defeat of two of the three opponents of the manager.

One of the two new members of the council, Frederick H. Reinstein, a lawyer, former state representative, former city solicitor and a former member of the council, led the poll on first choices, winning about two-thirds of them in the district he represented as a ward councilman under the city's old charter.

The other new member, Carmine DiPietro, an executive at the Lynn plant of the General Electric Company, was one of the original proponents of the Plan E charter. The reelected members of the council are local business men.

A characteristic difference between this election and the city's first P. R. election was the reduced number of candidates. Twenty-six contested the recent election as compared with 58 two years before. It does not require much experience with the Hare system of election to demonstrate that the ease of getting on the ballot under Plan E rules does not correspond to a facility for unknown or unqualified candidates to get elected.

About 3 per cent of the ballots cast were invalid because of improper markings, a somewhat greater proportion than two years ago. The *Journal* complained that the count was protracted by the counters, who had been chosen by candidates, observing: "It is understandable that the counters and representatives of the candidates display zeal in looking after the interests of those who placed them on the jobs, and it was because of this zeal that the job was slowed." The count of ballots in the election of the school committee, cast at the same election,

which followed the council count, seemed not to suffer from such complications and proceeded with more dispatch.

The election of the six-member school committee was featured by the success of three women, one of whom, Mrs. Ida Webber, led the poll in first choices. Mrs. Webber and Mrs. Grace Rizzo were reelected after serving one term and Mrs. Katherine Collins was elected as a new member. Vice Chairman Paul Buonfiglio was first to reach the quota of votes necessary for election. Two attorneys were among the successful candidates, Francis H. Farrell, a new member, and John J. Riley, a reelected member.

Sixth P. R. Election in Cambridge

Nearly 70 per cent of the registered voters of Cambridge, Massachusetts, turned out for their sixth P. R. election this year. Such a large vote shows that P. R. does not induce apathy among the electorate, as has been charged by its opponents. The campaign and election were quiet and orderly, as is generally the case with P. R., but there was certainly no lack of interest.

The charter adopted by Cambridge in 1941 provides for the election of nine city councillors at large and six school committeemen every two years by P. R. In all previous elections since the adoption of this charter, candidates endorsed by the Cambridge Civic Association have won five seats on the council and three on the school committee. In this year's election, however, candidates endorsed by this association barely managed to retain their five-to-four majority on the city council, and were able to win only two of the six positions on the school committee.

Two incumbents, the mayor and a member of the school committee, received record-breaking first-choice votes, each getting almost 50 per cent more than were needed for a quota. Both of these candidates were endorsed by the Civic Association. All the incumbent councilmen were reelected except one who finished in tenth place. His successor is a former councilman who was defeated by a narrow margin in 1949.

Only four of the six present school committeemen ran for reelection. All were elected, with the two newcomers finishing fourth and sixth. The last candidate to be counted out, trailing by only 200 votes, had been endorsed by the Civic Association.

The loss of strength exhibited by the candidates endorsed by the Cambridge Civic Association in this election has been the subject of a great deal of concern among the proponents of P. R. in this city. For ten years P. R. has been vigorously opposed by the so-called "independents." The increasing strength shown by its opponents could well mean the end of P. R. in a few years and a return to the old, discredited forms of municipal administration.

This condition presents a challenge not only to the Cambridge Civic Association but to other civic associations in other cities. If these organizations permit themselves to become static in their personnel, fail to sponsor and press to completion genuinely progressive policies, and content themselves with credit for past performances, all the things they have worked so hard to gain can be lost. They must realize that having won once is not enough. The struggle for clean, truly representative city government is a continuing struggle, presenting new problems requiring new solutions from year to year.

George Ogden
Cambridge Civic Association

Battle Brewing Quincy

Quincy's second proportional repre-tation election was held Novem- 6 following an exceedingly quiet npaign. Against a total of 59 candi-es running for city council in 1949, 31 offered themselves this year. o against a vote of approximately 00 two years ago there was only ittle over 25,000 in the latest mu-ipal election. The election returned ost the entire present city council office with the addition of but one w face—the newcomer being a mer state senator and a man minent in municipal politics years . Four of the seven elected were lorsed by the Quincy Civic Associ-on.

Chosen also by P. R. was a school mmittee of six, elected from a field fifteen candidates.

This election has been accompanied a barrage of criticism of P. R. ing and within two weeks the en- outgoing city council voted to port a bill which would eliminate in Quincy. The local newspaper undertaking a study on its own alf to determine whether it should orially support the continuance or olition of P. R.

t is difficult to point out the ob-ions which P. R. has raised other n that the average citizen who dis-s it seems to be afraid of it be-se of his inability to comprehend method of computing a count, and t some want the right to have en votes counted for the seven ncilmanic seats.

t is claimed by a great many that proportional representation has failed to produce in Quincy candidates of a caliber any different from those who have run for office for many years. Quincy did not have confronting it when it adopted Plan E (the council manager plan with P. R.) problems of municipal graft and corruption which have caused other cities to adopt P. R. As a result, the issues which have served to keep alive active civic associations in those communities have not and do not now exist in Quincy. Our elections are nonpartisan and generally were clean before we adopted our new charter.

Quincy still has its first Plan E manager, William J. Deegan, Jr., who came here from Superior, Wisconsin. Since his arrival numerous municipal surveys have been undertaken and completed and several of the recommendations contained therein put into effect. As is the case with many manager cities there have been criticisms here and there during the last two years but, strangely, while there is a broad attack on P. R., the method which produced the council which chose and controls the manager, there is a broad general acceptance of the council-manager concept.

Thus we are at the cross-roads in Quincy. It remains to be seen whether there will be, following the studies now in progress, a concerted move to amend the charter and to restore plurality voting. Those responsible for the adoption of Plan E are considering whether they shall organize a fight to retain its P. R. feature.

PAUL C. REARDON
Quincy Civic Association

Bankers Rap Local Industry-Aid Bonds

Resolution Urges Caution in Handling Such Issues

ISSUANCE of bonds by cities to finance industrial plants for use by private manufacturing concerns, recently under criticism from several quarters,[1] received sharp condemnation at the annual session of the Investment Bankers Association of the United States in December. In a resolution adopted by the association, members were urged to "exercise extreme caution in underwriting or marketing such bonds" and asked to use their "best efforts to inform voters, state legislators . . . and other interested parties of the past experience and inherent dangers of public financing of this character."

Pending while the resolution was under consideration was a public offering by the city of Greenville, Mississippi, of the final $1,000,000 of a $4,750,000 bond authorization voted there to construct a plant for Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Company of Yonkers, New York. Although it was suggested that the resolution might except the pending issue and be applicable only to future instances of this type of financing, the majority did not agree with the proposal and the resolution was adopted without a dissenting voice. Subsequently, the two banker-dealer groups which had bid on the first $3,750,000 of the Greenville industrial aid bonds did not bid on the final $1,000,000, which was taken by a Greenville bank in association with a New Orleans group.

[1]See the REVIEW, December 1951, page 597.

State Sells Bonus Bonds Privately to Thwart Restraint

The state of West Virginia, whose public offering earlier in 1951 of an issue of soldiers' bonus bonds approved by the voters in 1950 was disapproved by the Voluntary Credit Restraint Committee as not in harmony with the Voluntary Credit Restraint Program,[2] is selling $37,500,000 of the obligations on a private basis to state banks, private investors and others. The state had expected that some of the bonds might have to be taken by state funds as investments, but by mid-December 1951, 80 per cent had been sold.

The Voluntary Credit Restraint Program was formulated early in 1951 to provide a means of restricting the use of credit to essential public and private purposes, in order to minimize the inflationary effect of public and private borrowing. In the case of the West Virginia issue when originally offered, the screening committee had ruled that the effect of the issuance would be inflationary and no bids were received by the state at the time of public offering.

Motor Use Charges Raised in 1951

At least twenty states passed measures in 1951 aimed at increasing their revenues for highway building, according to a statement of the American Public Works Association surveying 1951 highway developments. In Massachusetts, income from a gas tax boost of from 3 to 4.3 cents is earmarked specifically for payment of a $200,000,000 highway bond issue. The state also raised passenger car regis-

[2]See the REVIEW, June 1951, page 319.

ion fees 50 per cent and truck regis-ion charges were doubled. Fees drivers' licenses were increased n $4 to $5. All income from these sures will go directly into the e highway fund.

even other states boosted motor levies last year, as the postwar d to higher gas taxes continued. ois' increase was from 3 to 4 cents gallon effective August 1, 1951, to 5 cents per gallon on December 1952. Michigan raised its tax rate n 3 to 4.5 cents per gallon. New mpshire, North Dakota, South Da-, Utah and Wyoming all raised s from 4 to 5 cents.

roposals for new or broadened au-ity for the issuance of highway ds were approved in 1951 by the slatures of eight states—Alabama, aware, Maine, New Hampshire, gon, Tennessee, Washington and st Virginia.

early a dozen states passed new ncreased truck taxes or registration . Among them were Illinois, ana, Michigan, Montana, North ota, Ohio, Oregon, Utah and West ginia. Idaho and New York passed weight-mileage taxes based on gross weight of the vehicle—de-d as the weight of the truck plus maximum load it carries. How-, constitutionality of New York's is being contested.

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using In-lieu ments Studied

ayments in lieu of taxes by low-housing projects are not much er than tax payments on private tment developments, concludes National Association of Housing cials on the basis of a recent study he Buffalo (New York) Housing hority. The authority reportedly mined the relationship of city taxes by five selected private apart-ments to shelter rents derived from the apartments. (Shelter rent is the net rent paid by tenants, not including the cost of heat, gas, electricity and water.)

Under the federal housing act of 1949, housing authorities are permitted to make in-lieu payments of up to 10 per cent of shelter rent on low-rent projects as their share of the costs of services provided by the counties, cities and special taxing districts.

The Buffalo survey showed that the five apartment developments paid 11.1 per cent of their net rent collections in taxes on the basis of the city's tax rate of $29.44 per $1,000 assessed valuation: *Development One,* a 202-unit project, had total annual shelter rents of $186,648 and paid $20,670, or 11.1 per cent of its shelter rent, in taxes; *Development Two,* an 84-unit project, had total annual shelter rents of $107,856 and paid $10,487, or 9.7 per cent of its shelter rent, in taxes; *Development Three,* a 20-unit project, had total annual shelter rents of $28,800 and paid $3,283, or 11.4 per cent of its shelter rent, in taxes; *Development Four,* a 144-unit project, had total annual shelter rents of $138,240 and paid $18,839, or 13.6 per cent of its shelter rent, in taxes; *Development Five,* a 280-unit project, had total annual shelter rents of $258,720 and paid $26,826, or 10.4 per cent of its shelter rent, in taxes.

City Income Taxes Ruled Invalid

Limiting the right of cities to levy income taxes at differing rates on different classes of taxpayers, the Ohio Sixth District Court of Appeals, in November 1951, invalidated ordinances of two Ohio cities levying taxes on the net profits of corporations. The court affirmed an earlier decree of a Mahoning County Court of Common Pleas which had permanently enjoined

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collection of a 1 per cent levy in Youngstown and a 7 per cent levy in adjoining Campbell.

Youngstown had in 1949 levied an income tax of 3/10 of 1 per cent on the income of individuals and the net profits of corporations. In January 1951, the rate on corporate net profits was increased to 1 per cent. The court held that the tax rate was not uniform and violated the equal protection prescribed by the state constitution and the uniformity clause of the U. S. constitution.

Sales Tax Reenacted, Cigarette Taxes Imposed

A sales tax at the rate of 2 per cent became effective January 1 in Syracuse, New York. The city had adopted a similar tax in 1948 but reduced the rate to 1 per cent in 1949 and abandoned the tax altogether in the spring of 1950.

Selective sales taxes also figure in news from other cities. In Joplin, Missouri, according to the United States Conference of Mayors, a two-cents-per-pack cigarette tax was approved by the voters by an eleven to one majority. Baltimore, Maryland, has increased its cigarette tax from one cent per pack to two cents, according to the same authority.

States Tackle Cigarette Bootlegging

Two recent news stories highlight the ever-present difficulties of the tax collector in his struggle with the tax evasion racketeers. In one instance, spurious tax stamps were being printed on cigarette packages, in the other, unstamped packages were being smuggled to Canada.

The story of the forged cigarette stamps was told in a United Press dispatch from Chicago, where state policemen raided eight wholesale cigarette firms to smash what was described as a $10,000,000 racket. Investigation had begun in 1949 and 1950, when four tax metering machines were stolen from cigarette distributors. Later, legitimate distributors complained that some distributors were undercutting them on price "below normal competitive possibilities." After the raid it was charged that counterfeiting meter dies and stamp plates had been made for the stolen machines, which were found in the possession allegedly of criminal syndicates whose "normal" income had been reduced by anti-gambling activity. A special assistant attorney general estimated that three out of every ten packages of cigarettes sold in Chicago and its suburbs in 1950 carried counterfeit stamps.

The cigarette smugglers were brought to light in Harrison, New York, where state police and agents of the New York State Department of Taxation, acting on a tip, confiscated a truckload of unstamped cigarettes enroute from Maryland to Canada. With the prevailing price of cigarettes there about 50 cents per pack because of high dominion and provincial taxes, the cigarettes reputedly were destined for profitable but untaxed sale at a price of 30 cents per pack. The New York State law prohibits possession of more than a nominal number of unstamped packages of cigarettes.

NACS Holds Annual Sessions

Civic Leaders from All Parts of Country Discuss Problems

THE SESSIONS of the National Association of Civic Secretaries, meeting in conjunction with the National Conference on Government at Cincinnati, November 25-28, were well attended and enthusiastically participated in. At the November 25 meeting—Guy C. Larcom, Jr., director of Citizens League of Cleveland, presiding—the group heard Allen H. Seed, Jr., NACS secretary and director of field services of the National Municipal League, keynote the sessions with his talk on "Civic Battle Lines—1951."

Commenting on the growth and enthusiasm of citizen groups which he noted in his 50,000 miles of travel during the past year, Mr. Seed reported that aroused citizens all over the country are "raising constructive hell" about graft and corruption. "The Kefauver investigation and others exposing graft and corruption in local governments have made a profound impression on the people. Civic action is sweeping the grass roots like a brush fire."

Mr. Seed's impressions were gathered on his tour of some 65 cities in conversations with hundreds of housewives, union leaders, businessmen, city officials and others "sick and tired of rotten government."

"Everywhere I found deep, burning resentment against laxness in government which permits graft by persons in positions of public trust," Mr. Seed said. "Citizens have become shocked by the Kefauver revelations into a positive awareness that they must act if they want integrity in government.

"They are finding the cost of federal government and international commitments so enormous that local government must cut out frills, duplications of service and unnecessary staffs.

"From local government, good and bad, comes our national leaders. People are learning it is a reflection of the kind of government they have at home if they let ward heelers, blown up to look like statesmen, climb the ladder to national office. Citizens are punching doorbells and putting good men into office instead of letting the politicians pick their officials for them. They are realizing that failure of local government to function creates a vacuum which the federal government is quick to step into. They are learning that their ability to govern themselves means less chance of federal encroachment on home rule."

Following Mr. Seed's talk those present conducted a "Shop Talk." Matters discussed included objectives and policies, planning and executing programs and projects, fund raising, staff personnel administration, office management, public relations, relations with officers and directors, appraisal of effectiveness, gearing research to action. Leading the discussion were: Roy L. Miller, executive secretary, Des Moines Taxpayers Association; Edward G. Conroy, director, San Antonio Bureau of Governmental Research; Leslie P. Gravlin, director, Hartford Governmental Research Institute; Kenneth P. Vinsel, executive vice president, Louisville Chamber of Commerce; C. A. Crosser, executive secretary, Municipal League of Seattle and King County; and Miss M. L.

Ferguson, executive assistant, Civic Advisory Council of Toronto.

Monday morning's session was given over to "Electing Good Candidates," Ronald E. Gregg, executive secretary of the Municipal League of Toledo and president of NACS, presided. Talks were made by Mr. Crosser; Mr. Larcom; George H. Hallett, Jr., secretary, Citizens Union of New York City; and Chester J. Morse, executive secretary, Detroit Citizens League, with general discussion following.

NACS cooperated with the National Municipal League in presenting a discussion of statewide civic research and action, Charlton F. Chute, director of the Pennsylvania Economy League's Philadelphia Division, presiding.

Officers elected at the business meeting of NACS held November 27 were: president, Mr. Gregg; first vice president, Mr. Larcom; second vice president, Mr. Crosser; third vice president, Hugh Robinson, executive secretary, Citizens Association of Kansas City, Missouri; secretary, John E. Bebout, assistant secretary, National Municipal League; and treasurer, Sherman P. Voorhees, executive director, Future Springfield (Massachusetts).

A proposal that the president of the association appoint six members to serve with the officers as a board of trustees was carried and President Gregg announced appointment of: Thomas H. Austin, executive secretary, Richmond (Virginia) Citizens Association; Roy L. Miller, executive secretary, Des Moines Taxpayers Association; Chester J. Morse, executive secretary, Detroit Citizens League; Robert J. M. O'Hare, executive secretary, Citizens League of Pawtucket (Rhode Island); Charles E. Pool, executive secretary, Memphis Civic Research Committee; and Allen H. Seed, Jr., director of field services, National Municipal League.

Democracy by Air

Financed by the Ford Foundation's Fund for Adult Education, a new project to aid citizens in solving community problems has been announced by Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower, president of Pennsylvania State College. The services will develop out of a series of broadcasts over CBS, "The People Act," which will seek to encourage an understanding of the workings of democracy at the local level. Requests for guidance received as a result of the broadcasts will be referred to counsellors in universities in the area from which the inquiry comes. Headquarters at Pennsylvania State College will furnish general educational services.

Transcriptions of the thirteen original broadcasts of "The People Act," arranged last year by the Twentieth Century Fund, which originated the series, are now available on free loan. Requests should be made to the Federal Radio Education Committee, U. S. Office of Education, Washington, D. C.

* * *

Let's Face Facts

The statement below is taken from a four-page leaflet of the Seattle Municipal League. Attractively colored, with lots of pictures, it has been mailed to some 12,000 prospective members. The leaflet describes the league, its functions, its staff, its finances and its field of activity.

"We occasionally hear someone say, 'Oh, I haven't time to take an active interest in local government . . . my work keeps me busy.'

"If Mr. (and Mrs.) average citizen is not interested in his local government there are plenty of people who are—

graft-hungry, machine-building icians . . . crooks and racketeers all ready to move in the moment we down our guard. They have taken American cities in the past and, e important, they are doing it y!

The 'dividends of apathy' and dis-rest in local government are very ible and real. Corrupt local govern-t means unsatisfactory and costly ces . . . favoritism in public business breakdown in law enforcement . . . morale of public employees . . . ey 'on the side' for police 'protec-for gambling, vice . . . dilapidated ols and run-down parks. . . .

The citizen who refuses to take part cal government isn't even look-out for his own self-interest, much meeting his responsibilities in a cratic society."

* * *

New Voters Encouraged

ne League of Women Voters of bridge, Massachusetts, staged a party in October to which it in-1 1,500 young people just turned Among those who greeted the new rs were candidates for the Cam-ge city council and representatives both the Young Democrats and ng Republicans. A mock election ained the counting of ballots under Hare system of proportional repre-ation, in use for the election of council and school committee.

e Michigan Community News Letter, ished by the University of Michi-s School of Education and the nsion Service, "in the interest of munity adult education," reports recent activities of local communi-uncils to promote registration and ig of "21ers." Northville, Michi-gave a banquet for all reaching he previous year and presented ificates to those completing a se in citizenship. In Three Rivers activities were initiated by the D.A.R., which built up lists of new voters, and continued by the community council. The council in Marshall devoted a month to organizing and completing the registration of new voters. Four of the organizations within the council each carried out a plan of its own design within one of the four wards of the city. Some communities made up their lists of new voters by examination of birth statistics, some made door-to-door canvasses.

* * *

Watchdog

Citizens' Action, organized to maintain good city government in Grand Rapids, Michigan, keeps an unremitting watch over the affairs of city hall. *The CA News,* going to all members, reports regularly on governmental doings. One activity of the organization is a welcome to newcomers in the community. Each receives a letter describing the city's council-manager government and listing some of its officials. It informs the newcomer when he will be eligible to register as a local voter and invites his interest in CA.

* * *

Off to a Good Start

The recently organized Adult Education Association of the U. S. A., with offices in Chicago, Washington and Cleveland,[1] is now functioning with a full-time staff. The organization is bringing together and focussing the efforts of persons in all educational fields working to advance adult education.

Malcolm S. Knowles is on leave of absence as executive secretary of the Central YMCA of Chicago to serve as administrative coordinator at the Adult Education Association's Chicago office. President of the as-

[1]See the REVIEW, July 1951, page 379.

sociation is Howard Y. McClusky, professor of education, University of Michigan. Robertson Sillars is editor of the AEA's bi-monthly publication, *Adult Education.* Percy Molson, assistant managing editor of *Today's Health,* has been appointed editor of a forthcoming monthly magazine to serve volunteer and part-time leaders of adult groups. Publication of this magazine has been made possible by a grant from the Fund for Adult Education of the Ford Foundation.

* * *

Community Mobilization Conference

A Conference on Community Mobilization, arranged by the American Council for the Community, met November 29-December 1 in Washington, D. C. The conference was called: (1) To define community problems and duties in the defense emergency; (2) to ascertain how government can help most effectively; (3) to ascertain how voluntary agencies can help most effectively.

* * *

Statewide Manager Conference

More than 300 persons from some 40 communities attended the sessions of the Statewide Conference on the New Illinois City Manager Law, held November 14 at Peoria. The conference was sponsored by the Illinois State Chamber of Commerce in cooperation with the Peoria Association of Commerce. Ralph J. Morgan, chairman of the legislative committee of the Illinois chamber, was chairman. Among the speakers were Russell E. McClure, city manager of Dayton; Hon. Bernice T. Van Vries, Illinois legislator; Ivan A. Elliott, attorney general of Illinois; and Allen H. Seed, Jr., director of field services of the National Municipal League. Robert D. Morgan, vice president of the Peoria chamber, acted as moderator during the audience participation period. As a result of the conference numerous cities in Illinois are interested in securing the council-manager plan.

* * *

New Organization

The Denver Civic Council, in its first year of existence, is made up of local civic groups. It is striving to coordinate the activities of its members, making their efforts more effective and avoiding duplication and overlapping, particularly in dealings with municipal authorities. Members are organizations such as the Junior Chamber of Commerce and property owners in various districts.

* * *

Activity in Spokane

Suggestions as to what type of meetings members would like and the most convenient time for holding them are being sought by the Municipal League of Spokane, Washington. "Would a periodic evening meeting be of interest?" queries the league's *News Letter.* "How would you like to see such a meeting of all members conducted?" As the league now operates, committees comprised of a limited number of persons meet during the lunch hour, conduct the business of the organization, as well as studies and discussion. Greater participation on the part of more members is desired by the organization, which is set up to maintain the highest integrity in government and to make "Spokane a better place in which to reside, conduct business and raise a family."

The president of the league, W. R. Green, has made a special appeal to members to indicate the committees on which they would like to serve. A coupon in the *News Letter* lists eight committees against which members may check.

te Needs Real ief Executive

ichigan Little Hoover Study its Hodge-Podge Government

WENTY-THREE months and twenty-nine staff reports have ed since the outset of the committ- inquiries into Michigan state gov- nent." This observation, in a staff rt on the *General Management of igan State Government,* gives some of the monumental job done by staff of the Michigan Joint Legis- e Committee on Reorganization State Government under the di- on of Loren B. Miller, director he Citizens Research Council of igan. The report covers 133 pages ding twelve appendices.

e report begins with an excellent ription of the dispersal and frag- ation of executive authority in Michigan state government in the of history, and a cogent critique e fallacious arguments by which commonly justified not only in igan but in most other states.

e report pays its respects to the se of the fear of "centralization." ints out, "This is a misapplication n effective propaganda symbol. distribution of powers between s of government is quite different the fragmentation of executive rity within one government. . . . hose who oppose so-called 'centra- on' of executive authority should sked why they do not work, with l vigor, for the dispersal and frag- ation of the executive authority the federal government. They ld be made to justify their reason ot advocating the election of the al secretary of state, the secre- tary of treasury, the chief of the bureau of public roads, the commissioner of education; why the departments of interior and agriculture should not be headed by commissions with long, overlapping terms; why the chief of the F. B. I. should not be removable only by the Supreme Court. No one would seriously advance such proposals for the federal government. Yet they are seriously defended and argued when applied to state government. Wherein lies the difference?"

Appendix XI, "Public Awareness of State Officers," is a report on a sampling study done in Bay County, chosen because its electoral behavior is fairly typical of the state as a whole, of the extent of knowledge and ignorance of voters respecting the various elected state officers. The study fully supports the proposition that "as a means of keeping government close to the people, the election of purely administrative officials in contrast to political officers is a complete failure. . . . While the argument is to keep government close to the people, the actual result is to create independent islands of authority, responsible to no one except themselves, or to specially interested pressure groups. The result is to keep government hidden, not open. The result is irresponsibility."

One of the interesting statistics derived from the Bay County study was that while more people (26 per cent of the total) said they were more familiar with the highway commissioner than with any of the other eight elective officers listed, 75 per cent of these same people could not name the incumbent in the office. Another appendix, based on questionnaires sent to the members of 30 state boards and

commissions, contained some enlightening information about "their understanding of their role and of their relationships to the executive process, and the presence or absence of gubernatorial supervision."

The report stresses the importance of providing the governor with adequate staff and of strengthening the legislature's means for effective control through a legislative auditor general to undertake performance as well as fiscal audits.

Another interesting proposal: "Creation of a series of departmental 'citizen councils' with authority to act independently of departments for the purpose of proposing, reviewing and approving departmental policy (with final determination by the administrator); auditing or reviewing the operations of the departments; and publicly reporting findings and recommendations to the legislature and the governor at least annually. This partial return to the earlier concept of a 'board of visitors' will bring both citizen participation in and citizen audit of state programs and functions, without dependence on the agency administrative head."

Bureau Notes

A special feature of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Association's publication, *Taxtalk*, is the Government Clinic section in which questions sent in by readers on municipal or state problems are answered.

The Bureau of Public Administration has been reestablished at the University of Georgia. A broad program of research has been projected, with particular emphasis on problems of Georgia state and local government and administration. An extensive program of training for state and local officials is also being planned.

The Public Affairs Research Council of Louisiana has begun publication of a monthly bulletin, *Louisiana Government in the News*. It is "designed to highlight significant local, state and national governmental news of interest to the citizens of Louisiana."

The council was featured in a 1,500-word story and pictures in the Baton Rouge *Morning Advocate* of October 28, which "traces the origin, purpose, methods and rapid growth of the council" and discusses briefly its past research publications. Several other Louisiana newspapers have also given space to the council and to its research reports and releases.

* * *

Annual Reports

The Civic Research Council of Flint gives in its latest bulletin a short summary of its work during the past year.

58th Annual Report—Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 1951, A Year of Activity and Progress is the 15-page report of the Chicago Civic Federation.

* * *

Strictly Personal

Mayor Joseph S. Clark, Jr., of Philadelphia has appointed Robert K. Sawyer, executive director of the Greater Philadelphia Movement, as managing director of Philadelphia under the city's new charter, and Lennox L. Moak, executive director of the Philadelphia Bureau of Municipal Research, as finance director. Mr. Moak has been granted a leave of absence up to two years by the bureau.

Edward W. Weidner of Michigan State College has been appointed director of the college's newly created Bureau of Governmental Research.

Ewen C. Dingwall, former administrative assistant to the mayor of Seattle, is executive director of the Washington State Taxpayers' Association. Dingwall served as executive secretary of the Municipal League of Seattle and as editor of the *Seattle Mu-*

pal News prior to joining Mayor
vin's staff in 1945.
'lans to reorganize the association
e recently completed under which
organization will be incorporated
a "non-profit corporation stressing
earch into problems of state and
al government."

esearch Pamphlets d Articles

Boards and Commissions

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Budgets

he Budgets Proposed by the City 1952. An Opportunity to Improve ryland's State Budget System. imore 2, Commission on Govern-tal Efficiency and Economy, *Your Dollar,* November and December , 3, 2 and 2 pp.

ounty Budget Procedure under the get Law. Denver, Colorado Pub-Expenditure Council, *Colorado Tax-r,* July 1951. 2 pp.

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irst Unified Budget for Public In-tional and "Home" Relief. Mil-kee 2, Citizens' Governmental Re-rch Bureau, *Bulletin,* December 3, .. 3 pp.

ew York City's Capital Budget in is. By Harold Riegelman. New k 17, Citizens Budget Commission, .. 14 pp.

he 1952 City Budget. Syracuse 2 rw York), Governmental Research eau, *Your Government,* November 1, .. 5 pp.

he 1952 City Budget. Waterbury 2 nnecticut), Taxpayers' Association, *ernmental Briefs,* November 12, 1951. .

Proposed 1952 County Budget. Buffalo 2, Municipal Research Bureau, *Just a Moment,* November 22, 1951. 3 pp.

Building Codes

Lower Fire and Insurance Costs Through Sound Building Code Administration. Philadelphia 4, University of Pennsylvania, Associated Institutes of Government of Pennsylvania Universities, *Municipal Administration,* November 1951. 3 pp.

Civil Defense

Summary of the Defense Housing and Community Facilities and Services Act, 1951. Public Law 139, 82nd Congress, Approved September 1, 1951. Knoxville, University of Tennessee, Division of University Extension, Municipal Technical Advisory Service, *Federal News Digest,* November 26, 1951. 5 pp.

Civil Service

City and State Employment in Kansas. Lawrence, University of Kansas, Bureau of Government Research, *Your Government,* November 15, 1951. 3 pp.

City's Civil Service. Philadelphia 7, Bureau of Municipal Research, *Citizens' Business,* November 19, 1951. 3 pp.

The Merit System and State Employment in Florida. By Angus Laird and William F. Larsen. Gainsville, University of Florida, Public Administration Clearing Service, 1951. 12 pp.

More About Public Employment. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma Public Expenditures Council, *Information Bulletin,* 1951. 1 p.

County Government

Summary of Narrative Description of Harris County by Department. Houston 2, Tax Research Association of Houston and Harris County, 1951. 43 pp.

Education

Biggest Business in Dade County. Miami 32, Dade County Research Foundation, *News Letter,* November 5, 1951. 3 pp.

It's Up to the School Board.—The League Reviews the Pittsburgh School District's Proposed Budget for 1952. Pittsburgh 22, Pennsylvania Economy League, Western Division, *P. E. L. Newsletter,* November 1951. 7 pp.

The Late Returns Come In—A Revised and Better Picture of Pittsburgh's School Finances. Pittsburgh 22, Pennsylvania Economy League, Western Division, *P. E. L. Newsletter,* October 1951. 6 pp.

School District Tax Rates. Buffalo 2, Municipal Research Bureau, *Just a Moment,* November 29, 1951. 3 pp.

State Aid to Education. Concord, New Hampshire Taxpayers Federation, *New Hampshire Taxpayer,* October 1951. 3 pp.

Statement Relative to Filing of Bill to Enjoin Additional Payments to Teachers Retired Since July 1, 1935, as Provided for by H. B. 551, 67th General Assembly. Chicago 2, The Civic Federation, *Bulletin,* September 1951. 2 pp.

Strengthening the Board of Education. Toronto 5, Bureau of Municipal Research, *Civic Affairs,* October 12, 1951. 5 pp.

Elections and Voting

Comparison of Ratio of Actual Vote to Number of Registered Voters in 12 Cities for Last Five Primary and General Municipal Elections. Hartford 3, (Connecticut), Governmental Research Institute, 1951. 2 pp.

Fair Trade Practices

Fair Trade Practices. By Kenneth E. Beasley. Lawrence, University of Kansas, Bureau of Government Research, *Your Government,* September 15, 1951. 3 pp.

Grand Jury

Your New Vacuum Cleaner. Miami 32, Dade County Research Foundation, *News Letter,* December 2, 1951. 2 pp.

Grants-in-Aid

Federal Aid. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma Public Expenditures Council, 1951. 9 pp.

No Gain for Connecticut in More Federal Aid. Hartford 3, Connecticut Public Expenditure Council, *Taxpayers News,* September-October 1951. 3 pp.

Industry

Industrial Development—An end in itself, or a means toward an end? Montreal, Canadian Federation of Mayors and Municipalities, *The Listening Post,* December 1951. 2 pp.

Municipal Government

The Government of Greenbelt. By Christian L. Larsen and Richard D. Andrews. College Park, University of Maryland, Bureau of Public Administration, 1951. 81 pp.

Incorporation and Organization of Texas Cities, Towns and Villages. By John G. Brendel. Houston 2, Tax Research Association of Houston and Harris County, 1951. 26 pp.

Opportunities for Further Improving the City's Operating Efficiency. Providence 3, Governmental Research Bureau (bulletin), September 1951. 2 pp.

A Proposal to Establish a New Department of Public Inquiry to Replace the Present Department of Investigation and A New Department of Municipal Management to Replace the Present Division of Analysis of the Bureau of the Budget. New York 17, Citizens Budget Commission, *Bulletin,* July 16, 1951. 6 pp.

Municipally Owned Real Estate

Acquisition, Conveyance, Leasing and Condemnation of Real Property of Cities and Towns. Seattle 5, University of Washington, Bureau of Governmental Research and Services in cooperation with the Association of Washington Cities, *Washington Municipal Bulletin,* July 14, 1951. 29 pp.

ooks in Review

he Louisville Story: A Century of cal Integrity. A Report of the king Fund Commission of Louis-e. By F. E. Wood. Louisville, the mmission, 1951. 151 pp. $2.50.

his handsome volume, bound in rds, with the end sheets a photo-phic panorama of modern Louis-e and profuse illustrations including roductions of four water colors of early town, marks a notable de-ture from the usual report on a 's bonded debt and capital improve-nt program. In a sometimes ram-g but never dull text it narrates rise of the little community near falls of the Ohio River and the y of how it has financed its capital ds from the establishment of the king Fund Commission in 1851 to approval by the voters on Novem-7, 1950, of $13,350,000 bonds for current improvement program. volume concludes with half a en pages of sinking fund financial istics.

ouisville's Sinking Fund Com-sion is numbered among the ue governmental agencies of the on. Not only is it charged with ministerial function of holding and ursing the funds requisite to pay city's bonded debt; under the city ter it serves also as the collector sizeable portion of the city's reve-s, paying over to the city for ating purposes any surplus not ired for debt service and reserves. 1950 the sinking fund received 00,000 from the city's 1 per cent pation (wage and salary) tax, 00,000 from the 1 per cent tax new profits of business, $850,000 dividends on the city's inter-in the Louisville Water Com-y and minor amounts from other ces, to a grand total of $6,821,000. e $2,990,000 of this went to meet debt service, reserves and other purely sinking fund expenses, while $3,831,000 was turned over to the city. Truly, a remarkable agency!

W. S. S.

Self-Government U. S. A. Individual Liberty U. S. A. By Kathryn H. Stone. New York 16, Carrie Chapman Catt Memorial Fund, 1951. 32 and 36 pp. respectively. 15 cents each.

These pamphlets, Numbers 2 and 3 respectively of the Carrie Chapman Catt Memorial Fund of the League of Women Voters, are written for league members by a former vice president but deserve a still wider audience. They are available to schools, teachers and others at small cost. They set forth the best prevailing opinion in their fields and deal informedly with issues currently productive of superficiality and hysteria.

R. S. C.

Economic Effects of Section 102—The Penalty Tax on Unreasonable Accumulation of Profits. Princeton, New Jersey, Tax Institute, 1951. xxiv, 314 pp. $5.

Economic effects of the Section 102 penalty tax on unreasonable accumulation of profits are explored for the first time in this volume. Information concerning effects of the tax have hitherto been considered almost impossible to obtain because of the reluctance of businessmen to state how the tax affects their operations. Extreme claims have been made on both sides but little or no data have been offered in substantiation.

The Tax Institute Panel Committee, under the guidance of J. K. Lasser, then president of the organization, and of Professor Alfred G. Buehler and Weston Vernon, Jr., chairmen of the

committee, devised and carried out an ingenious scheme for obtaining the necessary information. Data buried in case histories of their clients were tapped through the tax lawyer and tax accountant. Following a preliminary survey of the field by Professor K. M. Williamson, a questionnaire was sent to tax practitioners in all parts of the country. Concurrently a fact-finding panel of lawyers, accountants, businessmen and economists held a two-day closed conference to relate and examine case histories and to explore the provision's economic effects. The results were made available to a policy discussion panel which met later.

The volume contains a verbatim record of the two panel discussions and a detailed summary of the questionnaire results as well as supplementary material. All have been carefully edited and made more effective by marginal headings, explanatory footnotes and a bibliography and index.

Los Angeles County, A Handbook of its Government and Services. Edited by Harold T. Shafer and Frances Hall Adams. Los Angeles, County Board of Supervisors and Office of the County Superintendent of Schools, 1950. xv, 382 pp.

This county being tremendous with its 45 cities and its multiplying population, this handbook is tremendous too. It describes, with diagrams and illustrations, the organization and work of its 23,000 employees performing judicial and municipal types of services over an area of 4,083 square miles. It is intended primarily for use in the local schools as a supplement to general textbooks on government.

Local Government in California. By John C. Bollens and Stanley Scott. Berkeley and Los Angeles, University of California Press, 1951. viii, 154 pp. $3.

A compact and complete catalogue of the varied local governments of California — municipal, county and special district — without evaluation, together with the related importance of home rule. Outlined are the duties performed by the various localities, their relative importance in terms of cost and sources of revenue. The problems of providing services for unincorporated areas and of coordinating administration in metropolitan areas are discussed in some detail.

Additional Books and Pamphlets

(See also Researcher's Digest and other departments)

Accounting

Municipal Accounting and Auditing. By National Committee on Governmental Accounting. Chicago 37, Municipal Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada, 1951. x, 250 pp. $4.

City Managers

The Function, Responsibilities, Authority and Relationships of City Managers. By L. L. Purkey. (Address before Annual Conference of League of California Cities, San Francisco, October 15, 1951.) San Francisco 20, Standard Oil Company of California, 1951. 6 pp. Charts.

Civil Defense

Oakland Civil Defense and Disaster Council. Annual Report 1950-1951. Oakland (California), the Council, 1951. 32 pp.

Housing

The 1950 Housing Situation in Charts. Based on Preliminary Results of the 1950 Census of Housing. Washington, D. C., Housing and Home Finance Agency, 1951. 31 pp. 25 cents.

pply Superintendent of Documents, S. Government Printing Office, shington, D. C.)

International Relations

Inited States—Western Europe Re-onships as Viewed Within the sent Worldwide International En-nment. A compilation of research orts, documents and other perti-t information designed to be used background for discussion. New k, Columbia University, the Ameri-Assembly, 1951. 218 pp.

Legal Aid

he Cost of Legal Aid in a Metro-tan Area. By Reginald Heber th. New York 5, American Bar ociation, 1951. 14 pp. (Apply Ori-S. Marden, Chairman, Standing mmittee on Legal Aid Work, 14 l Street, New York 5.)

egal Aid in the United States. A dy of the Availability of Lawyers' vices for Persons Unable to Pay s. By Emery A. Brownell. Roches-New York, The Lawyers Cooper-e Publishing Company, 1951. xxiv, pp. $4.50.

Management

he Management Guide. The De-pment of The Management Guide an Organization and Administra-aid in the Standard Oil Company California. By George Lawrence l. San Francisco 20, Standard Oil npany of California, 1951. 74 pp. rts.

Parking

Our Downtown Parking Headache l How We Can Cure It. Cleveland, y Planning Commission, 1951. 14 Illus.

A Proposed Parking Plan for the nta Monica] Downtown Business trict. Santa Monica, California, king Authority, 1951. 17 pp.

Planning

Economic Surveys as a Basis for Planning and Zoning. By Homer Hoyt. Washington, D. C., Urban Land Institute, *Urban Land,* November 1951. 5 pp.

The Gladwyne Plan. An Unusual Community in an Excellent Township Plans to Protect the Future Development of Both. By Scott Bagby and Weaver Pangburn. Gladwyne, Pennsylvania, The Gladwyne Plan Inc., 1951. 60 pp. Illus.

Kingsport, Tennessee, The Planned Industrial City. (Third Edition.) By Kingsport Rotary Club. Kingsport, Office Supply Company, 1951. 512 pp. Illus. $2.50.

Land Planning Law in a Free Society. A Study of the British Town and Country Planning Act. By Charles M. Haar. Cambridge, Massachusetts, Harvard University Press, 1951. xiii, 213 pp. $4.

PRICE OF A NEW CONSTITUTION

(Continued from page 17)

lowed procedure and unfettered by the need to practice before judges who lobbied from the bench against the new judicial clause, they produced a businesslike court system which is a model of modern justice. It is a shame more laymen and fewer legislators were not on the legislative committee.

The convention drafted a constitution based on the original commission draft. Once more the same citizen group, a cross-section of the people, took up the cause of better government. It was this citizen group appearing before the constitutional convention which had as much as anything else to do with the quality of the new constitution.

And it was this same group which took on the task of selling the new constitution to the New Jersey electorate. And the job was finally done.

Not an Easy Task

On the practical aspect of acquiring a new constitution, do not be misled into believing that it can be done easily. Even provisions which seem to speak for themselves need to be sold to the public. Even when the greatest possible cross-section of state groups backs the ideals, there is work to be done. It means organizing for a political campaign with a dual nature. There is first the elective task of getting a constitutional convention. There is next the equally difficult chore of seeing that the new constitution meets the requirements of modern government, not only by setting up the proper bases of representative government but by keeping from the constitution those pet ideas of selfish seekers who want everything for themselves at the expense of everybody else. There will always be groups trying to protect their own interests, trying to have the state's revenues earmarked for their own causes and the state's administration guided down their own avenues. Then there is a reversion to the elective task again, to persuade the public to accept the final draft.

To be successful this means, in the first place, the unselfish and continuing interest of many people. It may, in fact it doubtless will, take years of effort. It will take financial support from disinterested sources, for no political campaign is without costs.

But the results are well worth the effort. The knowledge that we have in New Jersey today a governor who has the authority to do his job, the knowledge that we have reliable courts, giving speedy and equal justice, the pride in state government that is equipped to do its job, these are achievements that give more satisfaction than can be readily measured.

But one final word. If we are to balance an all-powerful national government, it will take the best efforts of all of us in our state and local governments. If we are to retain democracy, we must see that it provides the tools to do the most good for the most people at every level of government. For those who wonder what they can do in the great battle between dictatorship of ideas and freedom of thought, the best way is to prove that democracy is a progressive, living, improving force. Constitutional reform is one proof of democracy at work.

Police and Fire

Manual for Police and Fire Commissions. With Rules and Regulations Relating to Commission Procedure. Madison 3, League of Wisconsin Municipalities, 1951. 67 pp. $1.50.

Public Health

Environment and Health. Problems of Environmental Health in the United States and the Public Health Service Programs Which Aid States and Communities in Their Efforts to Solve Such Problems. Washington, D. C., Federal Security Agency, Public Health Service, 1951. 152 pp. 75 cents. (Apply Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.)

ow the Conference Goes to Work

ople come to the League's Confer- to work. At the Cincinnati Confer- they worked together in some 25 ons morning, noon, afternoon and and nobody knows how many un- duled parleys in hotel rooms and dors. In addition to luncheon and r meetings, there were more than ty group sessions featuring short and a lot of give-and-take discus-

re than 200 persons with widely ring backgrounds and experience cipated in these discussions, in- ng topflight businessmen, city man- charter draftsmen and consult- ants, political scientists, state and local officials and leaders of local civic organizations.

It is this unusual coming together of people who approach state and local government and civic problems from a variety of different but equally important angles that gives the spice and vitality to Conference discussions that bring people back year after year. A Conference panel represents a cross-section of the responsible officials, political thinkers and plain citizens who must work together to make self-government work.

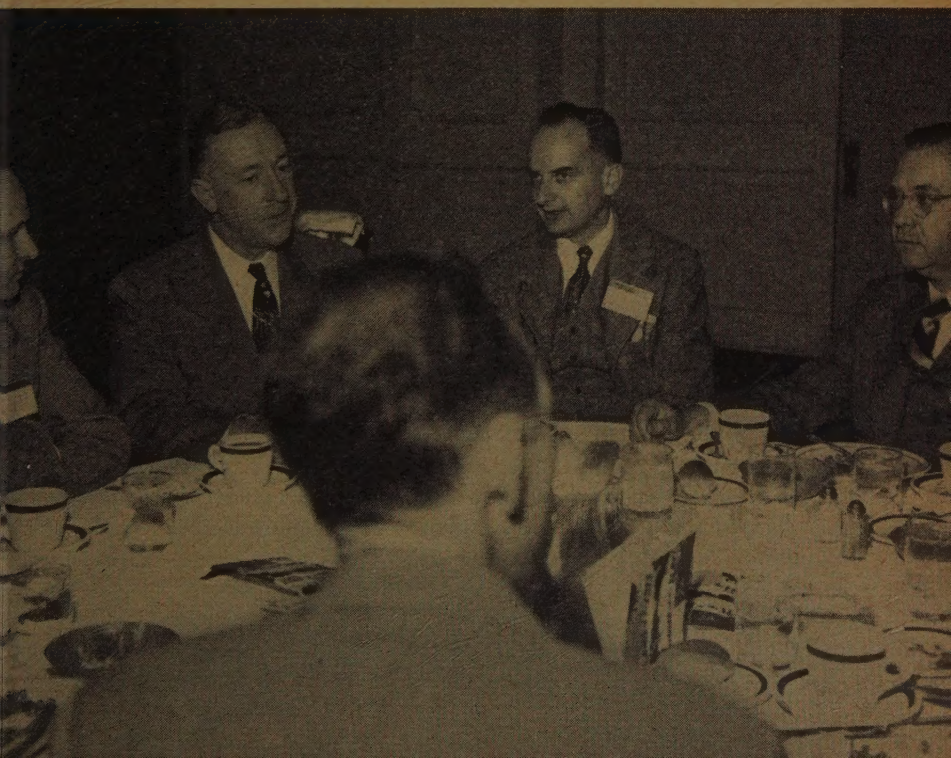
homas R. Reid, Ford Motor Company, speaking at panel discussion on "Business Looks at rnment." Other panel members, left to right, are: Leonard F. Ramberg, Burma Shave Company, apolis; Cecil Morgan, Esso Standard Oil Company, Baton Rouge; George S. Case, Jr., Lamson & ns Company, Cleveland; E. D. Dodd, Owens-Illinois Glass Company, Toledo; and Henry Bruere, ing.

Members of panel on "Crime and Politics." Left to right; Mayor Nicholas Udall, Phoenix; Edward Jones, Springfield (Mass.) Taxpayers Association; Dayton D. McKean, Dartmouth College, presiding; Mayor Charles P. Henderson, Youngstown; Warren Olney, III, University of California Law School; Virgil W. Peterson, Chicago Crime Commission.

BELOW: Alfred F. Smith, San Francisco Bureau of Governmental Research, speaking in session on "Sprawling Cities." Roy V. Peel, director, U. S. Bureau of the Census, chairman of the panel, is seated immediately to the right.

anel discussion on "Boards and Commissions in Cities." Speaking is E. L. Roxborough, Toronto of Education. Seated at table, left to right, are Charles F. Spencer, East Central State College, Oklahoma, and Edward G. Conroy, San Antonio Bureau of Governmental Research, presiding.

ELOW: Panel discussions were continued at mealtimes. Left to right are: Leonard F. Ramberg, apolis; Cecil Morgan, Baton Rouge; Kimbrough Owen, Public Affairs Research Council of ana: Lee M. Sharrar, Humble Oil and Refining Company, Houston.



Conference Stirs Citizens to Action

"One of the tangible results of the National Municipal League's convention here was the setting up of an 'action committee' to work for approval by the electorate of an Ohio Constitutional Convention." This comment in an editorial in the Cincinnati *Post* the day after the National Conference on Government left town is indicative of the practical results that have commonly followed League Conferences ever since the first one in 1894.

It is too early yet to begin to catalogue the many ways in which people who attend the Conference and others influenced by it will be putting the information and inspiration derived from it to work in their own states and communities. Citizens from 35 different states, from Maine to Florida, to California, to Washington, not to mention Washington, D. C., Canada and Germany, took part in the Conference. Some people from Tennessee and various other states came primarily to find out how to modernize a state constitution. People from Terre Haute, Minneapolis, Pawtucket, Tacoma and many other communities came to find out how to establish or strengthen local civic organizations to combat crime and improve local government. Political scientists came from dozens of universities to exchange ideas, discuss better ways of training people for local office and rub elbows and wits with the public officials and citizens who put political science to work.

The value of a League Conference is evidenced by the eagerness with which civic leaders try to bring it to their community. At the annual dinner the San Antonio delegation broke out large pennant with the inscription "S Antonio Next" and tentative bids ha been received from other cities.

Members Elect Officers, Council

Henry Bruère was reelected presid and John S. Linen and George S. V Schaick first and second vice presider respectively, at the annual meeting members of the National Municip League, November 26, at the Natio Conference on Government in Cinc nati.

New regional vice presidents elec were: John B. Gage, Kansas City, M souri; Barry Goldwater, Phoenix; M Siegel W. Judd, Grand Rapids; C Morgan, Baton Rouge; Alex R. Thom San Antonio; and Lloyd Hale, M neapolis.

New members of the Council elec for terms to expire 1954 were: L. Burch, Jr., Memphis; George S. C Jr., Cleveland; Ben B. Ehrlichm Seattle; Bayard H. Faulkner, Montcl N. J.; Rob Roy Macleod, Buffalo; M S. Matthews, Greenwich, Conn.; All E. Noelte, Central Falls, R. I.; M Maurice H. Noun, Des Moines; Thor R. Reid, Dearborn, Mich., and Lee Sharrar, Houston.

Henry L. Shattuck, Boston, was el ed an honorary vice president.

The Council reappointed Cha Edison as chairman of the Cour Richard S. Childs as chairman the Executive Committee, Carl Pforzheimer as treasurer and Alf Willoughby as executive secretary.